The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Wm. A. Wallace will be the next Democratic candidate for governor.

He will be nominated on first ballot and maybe by acclamation.

His campaign will be one of the most brilliant and statesmanlike in the history of Pennsylvania.

He will be elected and prove one of the ablest governors the Keystone state ever had.

He is one of the best organizers in the state, knows all about her interests and will make the campaign upon state issues in a manner that will long be remembered.

He has a long public record in the state senate and one term in the U. S. senate, in which no flaw can be found and upon which he and his friends can go before the people with pride and show that every act of his was in the interests of the masses.

The miners, the farmers, the laboring classes, the business men of the commonwealth, will find upon the statute books laws that throw around them the mantle of protection, and their author, Wm. A. Wallace.

In the state senate and in the U. S. Senate, Wm. A. Wallace stood in the front, looked upon by his fellow members as a safe leader and a sound constitutional lawyer.

The opposition can bring no man upon the stump who can cope with Wm. A. Wallace, or find a flaw in his record, or match him for ability.

For these reasons he should be, and the CENTRE REPORTER predicts he will be, the next Democratic standard bearer in this state.

Wallace is the man for the hour, and the writer hereof is for Cleveland for President.

One half of the Philadelphia delegation to the Democratic state convention have already wheeled around for Wallace.

Harrisburg went for Delamater and Perry county for Hastings. Our Dan is making it hot, of late, for the Standard Oil Co's man.

Democratic state convention meets at Scranton July 2.

Republican state convention meets at Harrisburg, June 25.

The most important scene in the Reformed synod at Lebanon, Saturday, was the reading of the report by Dr. Appel favoring the union of the two Reformed churches in this country. After remarks it was adopted item by item.

Hastings stock is bracing up a little, but the Andrews-Delamater-Quay machine, got too much start in the outset, before the other fellows knew what was going on. Still, there is no telling, Centre county may yet have the next Republican nominee for governor, and Clearfield the next governor.

Senator Gerard Brown, of York, an active granger, and quite an able man, is lending a helping hand in the organizing of the new Farmers' Alliances, which have grown so rapidly in the last few months, and far outnumbers the order of Patrons already, with whom some of the leaders are a great drawback, much to the detriment of the grange, which otherwise is a good organization.

We think that the Democrats of Pennsylvania will consider themselves mighty well served, whether they get William A. Wallace or Robert E. Pattison as their candidate for Governor. Where are there two better men, where two men who command more respect either in the State or nationally? Both are able, both courageous and both comprehend and are devoted to the interests of the people.

The county branches of the Farmers' alliance in Minnesota, without exception, are revolting in strong terms against the McKinley bill. There is hardly a paper of any party in the State but opposes the bill and demands tariff reform. It is believed the course of the five Minnesota congressmen in supporting the bill will make the State Democratic in November. In 1886 the Democrats elected three of the five congressmen, and this year, with a Democratic-Farmers' alliance combination on governor, it is believed four districts will be carried on the tariff question.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Resolution and Plan of Work Adopted for the Ensuing Year.

The following resolutions and plan of work were adopt b by the recent Convention at Bellefonte.

WHEREAS, The W. C. T.U., since its last convention, has been severely criticised by the secular pression account of its strong sympathy for political Prohibition, and.

WHEREAS, A few of the members of the organization deemed it wise to withdraw therefrom and form what they are pleased to call a Non-Partisan W. C. T. U., therefore.

Resolved, That since the National and Pennsylvania State W. C. T. U. are not now, and never have been, either sectarian or partisan bodies, we declare ourselves, *as ever*, loyal to both organizations. And,

WHEREAS, Centre county gave a majority, of 1935 for the Prohibition Amendment, thus virtually declaring in favor of Prohibition, we deplore(?) the late decision of the presiding judge and associates in granting licenses. We further desire to express our high esteem of Associate Judges McCarthy and Foreman, of Huntingdon county, and Judge Rhoads of our own county, for their unwavering stand in the cause of God, Home and Humanity.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse our State officials in their aggressive warfare against the saloon and for the protection of the home.

Resolved, That realizing the responsibilities which will devolve upon American women in the future as citizens of this Republic we will prepare for an intelligent ballot by informing ourselves upon the franchise.

Resolved, That, as a County organization, we express our thanks to the W. C. T. U. of Bellefonte for its hearty welcome, to the friends who have so kindly entertained us, to the ministers who honored us by their presence and sympathy, and to all who have contributed to our comfort, thus enlarging our opportunities for usefulness as a W. C. T.U.

R. V. PUGH,
Chairman of Com.

PLAN OF WORK.

1. We recommend and organization of Mothers' Meetings and Temperance Schools in every Union.

2. That we recommend the appointment of Superintendents of Franchise in all Unions throughout the county.

3. That Bands of Mercy be organized wherever possible.

4. That there is a pressing need of the study of Parliamentary rules by all members.

2. That we take a special interest in the foreign speaking people of this county.

6. That we urge a more scriptural observance of the Sabbath.

7. That we most earnestly urge evangelistic work, especially house to house visitation.

8. That we urge our local Superintendents of Sabbath school work to earnest efforts in drawing the young men of our Sabbath schools into temperance work.

9. That the Union press the work of scientific temperance instruction throughout the county.

M. B. CROSS,
Chairman of Com.

Ungrateful ingratitude! Shameful going back on a friend! It is just like a dream to us, that the boodle concern—the Fiedler-Henderson-Gazette, is abusing his friend and rescuer, Cornelius. for hitting the wrong chap, at Lock Haven, in a mistake for one who had offended him. Ungrateful ingratitude we call it, and why? See,

When Powers' house was on fire, Fiedler were you not so boozy that you would have rolled from the shed roof on which you were, had not this same Cornelius hurried to your rescue, held you down and prevented you from meeting an awful fate? Ungrateful ingratitude for now to abuse your friend Cornelius!

Did not Cornelius prevent your being fired out of the Undine fire company, because many thought you were no credit to the organization, and in which Cornelius made a far bigger mistake than in hitting, the wrong fellow at Lock Haven?

Ungrateful ingratitude! to turn upon the friend who saved you from tumbling from a roof and from being tumbled from the Undine fire company! If ever Cornelius committed two grievous errors in his life, these are the two.

The refusal of Judg Acheson, of the United States districts court to interfere on behalf of Silverman, the brewers' agent who has been arrested and will be tried in Armstrong county for violating the state license law, is a severe disappointment to the liquor interests, who expected to take the case out of the jurisdiction of the state court. The judge held that Silverman can make his defense in the Armstrong county court and there is no need that the federal court should intefere at this stage of the proceedings.

Another Railroad Project.

The Pittsburg Post says: The Pittsburg and Western railroad, not content with crippling the Pennsylvania along the Fort Wayne lines, has entered into a deal to even rival the grand old Central, The other railroad in the deal is the Beech Creek line. They propose to make a through line from the lakes to the seaboard.

The Pittsburg and Western road already touches Butler' Pa. The Beech Creek line runs from Williamsport to Clearfield. The distance between the terminal of the two roads is less than one hundred miles. The proposed line would pass through one of the richest coal and lumber regions of the state. The route would take in Indiana, Marion, Punxsutawney and Freeport. It would start at Clearfield, run directly west to the great Walston mines at Punxsutawney, and thence south through Marion to Indiana, and catch the new coal fiel is there. From Indiana it will run direct to Freeport and on to Butler.

These two companies have been arranging the deal for some time, and the property ow ners along the route are offering a big bonus for the lines. Senator Wallace, of the Beech Creek road, is pushing the deal, and Judge Silas M. Clark, of the supreme bench, is also working for it in the interest of Indiana county, where he lives. Andrew Carnegie also figures in it, and it is believed the road will soon be built.

With the Pittsburg and Western and the Beech Creek road connected they will have a through line to Williamsport. There they have made an arrangement with the Lehigh Valley road which takes the line east to Easton. Here they connect with an independent road, and the Pittsburg and Western has a line of its own from Toledo to New York city.

The great resources of Indiana county, which are just being developed, is one of the baits which first started the move. The whole county is underlaid with the best quality of coal, and Indiana county coke has already taken a place in the market beside the product of the Connelsville field.

Uses for old Paper.

Most housekepers know how invaluable newspapers are for packing away the winter clothing, the printing ink acting as a defiance to the stoutest moth, some housewives think, as successfully as camphor or tar paper. For this reason newspapers are invaluable under the carpet laid over the regular carpet paper. The most valuable quality of newspapers in the kitchen, however, is their ability to keep out the air. It is well known that ice, completely enveloped in newspapers so that all air is shut out, will keep a longer time than under other condition; and that a pitcher of ice water laid in a newspaper, with the ends of the paper twisted together to exclude the air, will remain all night in any summer room with scarcely any perceptible melting of the ice. These facts should be utilized oftener than they are in the care of the sick at night. In freezer only three-quarters full of ice and salt, and finish with newspapers, and the difference in the time of freezing and quality of the cream is not perceptible from the result where the freezer is packed full of ice. After removing the dasher, it is better to cork up the cream and cover it tightly with a packing of newspapers than to use more ice. The newspapers retain the cold already in the ice better than a packing of cracked ice and salt, which must have crevices to admit the air.

Mr. Porter, superintendent of the census, a few evenings ago, intimated very plainly that so far as the chronic diseases questions were concerned it was not the intention of the office to endeavor to bring to punishment those who were reluctant to make answer but as to the "mortgage" question he held language not quite so cheering for those who had determined not to answer this part of the schedule, though the probability is strong that nothing will be done with recalcitrants on this matter.

He expressed himself very earnestly, however, with regard to bringing the law to bear upon those who wilfully refuse to answer, any and all questions put to them by the enumerators. They will be compelled to answer he said or to take the consequences of their refusal. He thought there was a possibility that members of the criminal classes might take advantage of the fight made against the diseases and mortgage questions to refuse any information whatever to the enumerators, and he stated that this would not be tolerated under any circumstances.

Dauphin county is likely to have two delegates for Hastings and two for Delamater.

Lebanon also goes for Hastings.

Forest county is reported for Wallace.

In Huntingdon it is supposed there will be one Hastings and one Stone delegate.

THE SUMMER AT ATLANTIC CITY.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Great Facilities.

The prospects for a brilliant summer season at Atlantic City were never so bright as at the present time. The extraordinarily liberal patronage which it has gained during the winter and spring season, largely due to the magnificent transportation facilities maintained by the Pennsylvania Railroad, is still manifesting itself in the well-filled hotels, which bid fair to hold their visitors well through the early summer season. The city by the sea is in better condition to entertain and amuse its friends than ever before. New hotels have been built, and older ones remodeled and enlarged. The great ocean boulevard has been completed, so that Atlantic City now possesses the handsomest and most attractive ocean front of any seaside resort in America. All indications point to the largest summer season in the history of the place.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has kept well in line with the spirit of improvement which has pervaded the seashore. Its facilities for promptly and comfortably handling large numbers of people have been increased so as to supply any possible demand; the road-bed of its double line has been improved greatly, and the terminal facilities both at Philadelphia and Atlantic City have been enlarged and improved. The betterment of the tracks will enable the management to materially reduce the time between the Delaware River and the sea, and the summer schedule will present the quickest, best equipped, safest and most satisfactory service of trains for everybody ever enjoyed by the hosts of Atlantic City's summer patrons. The comprehensive system of excursion tickest leading from all points on the Pennsylvania System will be available, as in the past years, at the exceptionally low rates that have heretofore prevailed. It would be well for our readers to remember that a summer trip that does not include Atlantic City lacks the spice that would make it memorable.

Senator Carlisle has embodied some very plain language in a letter written by him to B.F. Howard, of Alabama, in response to the latter's request for his views upon the bill now before Congress providing for a system of warehouses for farm products, to be operated by the government. The Senator, after rehearsing the features of the proposed plan, and saying that the farmers have so long been taxed for the benefit of other classes and that they are now demanding that the very policy they have heretofore denounced as ruinous be applied to them, explains at length the features of the proposed system and shows how it will in the end work injury to the agricultural classes.

In conclusion Senator Carlisle says: "I have thus given you as briefly as the nature of the subject would permit some of the reasons why I think the proposed plan for the relief of the farmers would be injurious instead of beneficial not only to them but to all the other people of the county. But it would be uncandid not to say distinctly before closing this communication that even if it could be conclusively shown that this or any other similar scheme would be pecuniarily beneficial to any particular class of our people I would still be unalterably opposed to its adoption, because in my opinion it would be another wide and dangerous departure from the principles upon which our political institutions are founded.

"It would be in fact, the longest step yet taken in time of space towards the consolidation of power in the hands of the Federal Government and the subjection of the private affairs of the people to the supervision and control of a central and irresponsible authority. You and I are Democrats and as such we believe that the government should scrupulously abstain from all unnecessary concerns of its citizens."

One of the Philadelphia delegates to the Democratic state convention, the other day, while Mr. Wallace was at the Continental hotel, called and said to him:

"Mr. Wallace, I want you to know that nobody controls my vote and that I am for you, first, last and all the time. I think that your nomination will bring the Democratic party together and bring out the vote in full strength next November. The Democrats in my district sir, admire and respect you because you have always been true to the party's principles, and when the opposition had any abuse to heap upon us you were always selected as the one whose shoulders must bear the burden. That was because our opponents feared you more than any body else in the party. Your Democracy has been of the right sort ever since I can remember, and that is why I am going to vote for you for Governor."

List of Jurors.

Following is a list of jurors drawn for August term of court.

GRAND JURORS FOURTH WEEK IN AUGUST COURT.

John Loder, Howard boro.
J A McClain, Bellefonte.
J E Fisher, Halfmoon.
Robt Laws, Rush twp.
W B Haines. Liberity.
J B Long. Rush.
Rueben Grimm, miles.
Howard Grove, Benner,
Harvey Musser, Potter.
Cyrus Wasson, College.
Jerome Meyer, Miles.
W H Poorman Boggs.
L F Wetzel, Boggs.
Wm Weaver, Gregg.
Jas Harpster, Worth.
Thos Miller, Bellefonte.
F V Jodon, Spring.
Jas McMullen, Boggs.
Elmer Beck, Halfmoon.
Wm Lose, Gregg.
Wm Woods, Spring.
Henry Robb, Walker.
Damit Payne, Philipsburg.
W H Wilkinson, Bellefonte.

TRAVERSE JURORS FORTH MONDAY IN AUGUST.

O M Sheets, Snow Shoe.
Andrew Lucas, Curtin.
Uriah Shaffer, Miles:
W F Fowler, Liberty.
P F Bottorf, Ferguson.
W H Hoy, Marion.
Wm Kerrin, Snow Shoe.
Harvey Confer Millheim.
J L Neff, Boggs.
L G Dunkle, Spring.
Richard Gates, Ferguson.
G W Wolf, Haines.
Elijah Williams. Huston.
Henry Miller, Millheim.
Henry Thompson, Howard.
Thos Merriman, Jr., Taylor.
Alfred Stover, Penn.
Abraham Halderman, College.
Augustus Montgomery, Howard.
Geo Simler, Jr., Philipsburg.
Samuel Gault, Bellefonte.
W E Hartsock, Patton.
Chas Smith, Jr., Bellefonte.
J W Shook, Gregg.
A W Neidigh, Haines.
Jesse Cleaver, Unionville.
Isaac Mertz, Harris.
H A Moore, Howard.
D L Miller, Ferguson.
Wm Yearick, Howard.
I G Lucas, Snow Shoe.
S K Faust, Miles.
M M McClintick, Miles.
Michael Confer, Howard.
Hugh McCann, Rush.
Jacob Krumrine, Ferguson.
P B Jordon, Potter.
J L Rodgers, Walker.
Joseph Kitchen, Boggs.
Wm Alkey, Spring.
J A Mayes College.
Jas Leitzel, Jr., Gregg.
Jacob Dunkel, Walker.
F P Blair, Bellefonte.
Wm Beck, Harris.
D M Butts Bellefonte.
Oscar Duck, Gregg.
Wm Fultz, Potter.

TRAVERSE JURORS FIRST MONDAY IN SEPT.

Harrison Kline, Spring.
M F Riddle, Spring.
C W Fisher, Gregg.
J P Hughes, Bellefonte.
Frank Haines, Haines.
G R Williams, Worth.
D G Fortney, Potter.
Martrin Cooney, Bellefonte.
D W Woodring, Bellefonte.
Frank Dutweiler, Haines.
Andy Balger, Philipsburg.
G H Bitner, Potter.
J A Bitner, Liberty.
W I Fleming, Bellefonte.
Thos Taylor.
Wm Hile, Spring.
Jas caldren, Centre Hall.
John Tobin, Snow Shoe.
Jacob Wagner, Potter
D G Meek, Ferguson.
B F Frankinberger, Penn.
Wm Jamison, Bellefonte.
J B Howe, Rush.
Geo McCafferty, Jr., Bellefonte.
John Dubbs, Spring.
Geo Krape, Gregg.
J J Arney, Potter.
Jared Harper, Bellefonte.
J H Mitchel, College.
Fred Smith, Rush.
Wm Grove, College.
J G Gray, Patton.
Geo Mallory, College.
Michael Hess, Haines.
Alex Pierce, Rush.
Jacob Gentzel, Penn.

Pure Brandy.

We call our readers, attention to the following testimonial from undoubted authority on the excellence and purity of Speer's P. J. Brandy.

NEW YORK.

MR. SPEER:

I congratulate you on a recent unsought testimonial as to the purity of your brandy. Lady Duffus Hardy, of London, England an old acquaintance of mine, on testing from the bottle of brandy we brought from Passaic the other day, immediately asked me to get a like one for her, which I did this morning. The English aristocrats, you know, male and female, are pretty good judges of brandy.

Wishing you every success in your really good Work.

I remain yours truly.
PRENTICE MULFORD
Editor N. Y. Graphic.

A correspondent, writing from the now famous Conemaugh Valley, says: One year ago Johnstown was a struggling city of unsightly structures, whose streets zig-zagged in every direction and in which architectural beauty was everywhere conspicuous by its absence. Today it is a city in which imposing and pretty buildings are the rule, and there is a uniformity in the course and angles of its streets that could not have been brought about except by the destruction of the old town. Johnstown has recovered from its great blow, and is now more prosperous than ever." This is a wonderful showing for one year; but all of the credit must not be given to the recuperative qualitities of the distressed communities. The charity of the people which inspired generous response to the appeals for assistance and the magnificent work of the commission under Governor Beaver's direction must share the honor. Indeed, the new Johnstown is a monument to their public spirited and intelligent work and to Judge Cummin's martyrdom.

——We buy and sell for cash only and can afford to sell lower than any body. Prices are cut down lower than ever at the Union Clothing store.

Still greater ungrateful ingratitude is that of Fiedler, of the foul Gazette, proposing to champion Strohm for commissioner and dropping Decker who assisted Fiedler in getting a pile of printing boodle out of that office. This is as great ungrateful ingratitude as Fiedler shows towards Cornelius who prevented him from tumbling down over a shed roof. Decker was spoiled and killed by tacking on to Fiedler, and now Strohm must beware lest Fiedler's friendship kill him before the nominating convention meets. Nobody now goes for Decker, since Fiedler favors Strohm, except, perhaps, Henderson, who promises to bring him "all Bald Eagle." But he don't own anybody—don't own himself, having bartered his soul to old Nick before he left Osceola.

The republican situation is rather complicated just now and is becoming more doubtful day by day. Delamater has lost ground during the last week, but Senator Quay will control the state convention and he will nominate Delamater if he shall think it safe to do it.

As for the democrats, they will have at least one hundred and fifty uninstructed delegates in their convention. About one hundred of these are known to be favorable to the nomination of Senator Wallace. The rest are divided between the other candidates. The latest primary elections show that the Searight faction carried Fayette county and that Forest county is likely to go for Wallace. Searight will control the Fayette delegation, and he is claimed by the friends of both Wallace and Pattison.

Scribner's Magazine for June is a Stanley number, containing the only article which he will contribute to any periodical, and the first authoritative word from him on many of the most important features of his great expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha. This article fills thirty-two pages of the issue and is a most graphic and exciting narrative from first to last. It opens with a solemn acknowledgment of Stanley's belief in God's help to him when he was helpless in the forest solitudes of Africa. "I feel utterly unable," he says, "to attribute our salvation to any other cause than to a gracious Providence, who, for some purpose of His own, preserved us."

It is a healthy omen for the farmer that many of the journals are taking sides in favor of the farming interests. No class is as deserving the support of the press as the farming class, and if the newspapers keep hammering away in that direction, legislatures and congresses will have to hear and obey, and that farmers have rights which others must respect.

The Disagreeable Winter Gone.

Now that the cold drizzly rains are transformed to delightful spring, and the muddy roads to pleasant drives it would be well to look about and prepare for the lurking disease often coming with the new vegetation, as to better enable us to follow out daily avocations we should be in good health and spirits. No well-regulated family is without a stimulant of some kind. Deception is probably more practiced by unscrupulous dealers in liquors than any other business. Max Klein, 82 Federal street, is a reliable party; to him we point with pleasure. No deception, no misrepresentation, no sailing under false colors with him. His Silver Age Rye is positively pure and sold everywhere for $1.50 per quart only. His six-year-old Pennsylvania Rye at $1 each quarts, or six quarts for $5, are as represented. His wines, brandies and gins are as good and reasonable as any in the country. Send for complete catalogue and price list to Max, Klein, 82 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

Announcements.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that J. J. Gramley, of Miles township, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Buffalo Run, will be candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that G. L. Goodhart, of Potter township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that B. F. Stover, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Republican usages.

We ore authorized to announce that Daniel C. Grove, of Marion township, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that A. J. Long of Harris townsip, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Republican usages.

We are authorized to announce that Samuel Frank, of Miles Township will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Holt, of Snow Shoe, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to Democratic usages.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that A. M. Butler, of Milesburg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John P Condo, of Penn Hall, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that W. A. Tanyer, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John Noll, of Bellefonte will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce George E. Parker, of Philipsburg, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that John A. Rupp will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic usages.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Hanging of Haman."

TEXT: "*So they hanged Haman on the gallows that he had prepared for Mordecai.*"—Esther vii., 10.

Here is an Oriental courtier, about the most offensive man in Hebrew history, Haman by name. He plotted for the destruction of the Israelitish nation, and I wonder not that in some of the Hebrew synagogues to this day, when Haman's name is mentioned, the congregation clinch their fists, and stamp their feet and cry "Let his name be blotted out!" Haman was prime minister in the magnificent court of Persia. Thoroughly appreciative of the honor conferred, he expects everybody that he passes to be obsequious. Coming in one day at the gate of the palace the servants drop their heads in honor of his office, but a Hebrew, named Mordecai, gazes upon the passing dignitary without bending his head or taking off his hat. He was a good man, and would not have been negligent of the ordinary courtesies of life, but he felt no respect either for Haman or the nation from which he had come. But he could not be hypocritical; and while others made oriental salaam, getting clear down before this prime minister when he passed, Mordecai, the Hebrew, relaxed not a muscle of his neck, and kept his chin clear up. Because of that affront Haman gets a decree from Ahasuerus, the dastardly King, for the massacre of all the Israelites, and that, of course, will include Mordecai.

To make a long story short, through Queen Esther this whole plot was revealed to her husband, Ahasuerus. One night Ahasuerus, who was afflicted with insomnia, in his sleepless hours calls for his secretary to read to him a few passages of Persian history, and so while away the night. In the book read that night to the King an account was given of a conspiracy, from which Mordecai, the Hebrew, had saved the King's life, and for which kindness Mordecai had never received any reward. Haman, who had been fixing up a nice gallows to hang Mordecai on, was walking outside the door of the King's sleeping apartment and was called in. The King told him that he had just had read to him the account of some one who had saved his, the King's life, and he asked what reward ought to be given to such a one. Self-conceited Haman, supposing that he himself was to get the honor, and not imagining for a moment that the deliverer of the King's life was Mordecai, says: "Why, your majesty ought to make a triumph for him, and put a crown on him, and set him on a splendid horse, high stepping and full blooded, and then have one of your princes lead the horse through the streets, crying 'Bow the knee, here comes a man who has saved the King's life.'" Then said Ahasuerus in severe tones to Haman: "I know all about your scoundrelism. Now you go out and make a triumph for Mordecai, the Hebrew, whom you hate. Put the best saddle on the finest horse, and you, the prince, hold the stirrup while Mordecai gets on, and then lead his horse through the street. Make haste!"

What a spectacle! A comedy and tragedy at one and the same time. There they go! Mordecai, who had been despised, now starred and robed, in the stirrups, Haman, the chancellor, afoot, holding the prancing, rearing, champing stallion. Mordecai bends his neck at last, but it is to look down at the degraded prime minister walking beneath him. Hurza for Mordecai! Alas for Haman! But what a pity to have the gallows recently built entirely wasted! It is fifty cubics high, and built with care. And Haman had erected it for Mordecai, by whose stirrups he now walks as groom. Stranger and more startling than any romance, there go up the steps of the scaffolding, side by side, the hangman and Haman the ex-chancellor "So they hanged Haman on the gallows that he had prepared for Mordecai."

Although so many years have passed since cowardly Ahasuerus reigned, and the beautiful Esther answered to his whims, and Persia perished, yet from the life and death of Haman we may draw living lessons of warning and instruction. And, first, we come to the practical suggestion that, when the heart is wrong, things very insignificant will destroy our comfort. Who would have thought that a great prime minister, admired and applauded by millions of Persians, would have been so nettled and harassed by anything trivial? What more could the great dignitary have wanted than his chariots and attendants, and palaces and banquets? If affluence of circumstances can make a man contented and happy, surely Haman should have been contented and happy. No; Mordecai's refusal of a bow takes the glitter from the gold, and the richness from the purple, and the speed from the chariots. With a heart puffed up with every inflation of vanity and revenge, it was impossible for him to be happy. The silence of Mordecai at the gate was louder than the braying of trumpets in the palace. Thus shall it always be if the heart is not right. Circumstances the most trivial will disturb the spirit.

It is not the great calamities of life that create the most worriment. I have seen men, felled by repeated blows of misfortune arising from the dust, never desponding. But the most of the disquiet which men suffer is from insignificant causes, as a lion attacked by some beast of prey turns easily around and slays him, yet runs roaringly through the forest at the alighting on his brawny neck of a few insects. You meet some great loss in business with comparative composure, but you can think of petty trickeries inflicted upon you which rouse all your capacity for wrath, and remain in your heart an unbearable annoyance. If you look back upon your life you will find that most of the vexations and disturbances of spirit which you felt were produced by circumstances that were not worthy of notice. If you want to be happy you must not care for trifles. Do not be too minute in your inspection of the treatment you receive from others. Who cares whether Mordecai bows when you pass, or stands erect and stiff as a cedar? Taat woodman would not make much clearing in the forest who should stop to bind up every little bruise and scratch he received in the thicket; nor will that man accomplish much for the world or the church who is too watchful and appreciative of petty annoyances. There are multitudes of people in the world constantly harrowed because they pass their lives, not in searching out those things which are attractive and deserving, but in spying out with all their powers of vision to see whether they cannot find a Mordecai.

Again: I learn from the life of the man under our notice that worldly vanity and sin are very anxious to have piety bow before them. Haman was a fair emblem of entire worldliness, and Mordecai, the representative of unflinching godliness. Such were the usages of society in ancient times that, had this Israelite bowed to the prime minister it would have been an acknowledgment of respect for his character and nation. Mordecai would, therefore, have sinned against his religion had he made any obeisance or dropped his chin half an inch before Haman. When, therefore proud Haman atttempted to compel an homage which was not felt, he only did what the world ever since has tried to do, when it would force our holy religion in any way to yield to its dictates. Daniel, if he had been a man of religious compromises, would never have been thrown into the den of lions. He might have made some arrangement with King Darius whereby he could have retained part of his form of religion without making himself so completely obnoxious to the idolaters. Paul might have retained the favor of his rulers and escaped martyrdom if he had only been willing to mix up his Christian faith with a few errors. His unbending Christian character was taken as an insult.

Fagot and rack and halter, in all ages have been only the different ways in which the world has demanded obeisance. It was once, away up on the top of the temple, that Satan commanded the Holy One of Nazareth to kneel before him. But it is not now so much on the top of churches as down in the aisle and the pew and the pulpit that Satan tempts the espousers of the Christian faith to kneel before him. Why was it that the Platonic philosophers of early times, as well as Toland, Spinoza and Bolingbroke of latter days, were so madly opposed to Christianity? Certainly not because it favored immoralities, or arrested civilization, or dwarfed the intellect. The genuine reason, whether admitted or not, was because the religion of Christ paid no respect to their intellectual vanities. Blount and Boyle and the host of infidels hatched out by the vile reign of Charles II., as reptiles crawl out of a marsh of slime, could not keep their patience because, as they passed along, there were sitting in the gate of the church such men as Matthew and Mark, and Luke, and John, who would not bend an inch in respect to their philosophies.

Satan told our first parents that they would become as gods if they would only reach up and take a taste of the fruit. They tried it and failed, but their descendants are not yet satisfied with the experiment. We have now many desiring to be as gods, reaching up after yet another apple. Human reason, scornful of God's word, may foam and strut with the proud wrath of a Haman, and attempt to compel the homage of the good, but in the presence of men and angels it shall be confounded. "God shall smite thee, thou whited wall." When science began to make its brilliant discoveries there were great facts brought to light that seemed to overthrow the truth of the Bible. The archæologist with his crowbar, and the geologist with his hammer, and the chemist with his batteries charged upon the Bible. Moses's account of the creation seemed denied by the very structure of the earth. The astronomer wheeled round his telescope until the heavenly bodies seemed to marshal themselves against the Bible, as the stars in their courses fought against Sisera. Observatories and universities rejoiced at what they considered the extinction of Christianity. They gathered new courage at what they considered past victory, and pressed on their conquest into the kingdom of nature, until, alas, for them! they discovered too much. God's word had only been lying in ambush that, in some unguarded moment, with a sudden bound, it might tear infidelity to pieces.

It was when Joshua attacked the city of Ai. He selected thirty thousand men, and concealed most of them; then with a few men he assailed the city, which poured out its numbers and strength upon Joshua's little band. According to previous plan they fell back in seeming defeat, but, after all the proud inhabitants of the city had been brought out of their homes, and had joined in the pursuit of Joshua, suddenly that brave man halted in his flight, and with his spear pointing toward the city, thirty thousand men bounded from the thickets as panthers spring to their prey, and the pursuers were dashed to pieces, while the hosts of Joshua pressed up to the city, and with their lighted torches tossed it into flame. Thus it was that the discoveries of science seemed to give temporary victory against God and the Bible, and for a while the church acted as if she were on a retreat; but, when all the opposers of God and truth had joined in the pursuit, and were sure of the field, Christ gave the signal to His church, and, turning, they drove back their foes in shame. There was found to be no antagonism between nature and revelation. The universe and the Bible were found to be the work of the same hand, two strokes of the same pen, their authorship the same God.

Again: Learn the lesson that pride goes before a fall. Was any man ever so far up as Haman, who tumbled so far down? Yes, on a smaller scale every day the world sees the same thing. Against their very advantages men trip into destruction. When God humbles proud men, it is usually at the moment of their greatest arrogancy. If there be a man in your community greatly puffed up with worldly success, you have but to stand a little while and you will see him come down. You say, I wonder that God allows that man to on riding over others' heads and making great assumptions of power. There is no wonder about it. Haman has not yet got to the top. Pride is a commander, well plumed and caparisoned, but it leads forth a dark and frowning host. We have the best of authority for saying that "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." The arrows from the Almighty's quiver are apt to strike a man when on the wing. Goliath shakes his great spear in defiance, but the small stones from the brook Elah make him stagger and fall like an ox under the butcher's bludgeon. He who is down cannot fall. Vessels scudding under bare poles do not feel the force of the storm, but those with all sails set capsize at the sudden descent of the tempest.

Again: This oriental tale reminds us of the fact that wrongs we prepare for others return upon ourselves. The gallows that Haman built for Mordecai became the prime minister's strangulation. Robespierre, who sent so many to guillotine, had his own head chopped off by that horrid instrument. The evil you practice on others will recoil upon your own pate. Slanders come home. Oppressions come home. Cruelties come home. You will yet be a lackey walking beside the very charger on which you expected to ride others down. When Charles I., who had destroyed Strafford, was about to be beheaded, he said: "I basely ratified an unjust sentence, and the similar injustice I am now to undergo is a sensible retribution for the punishment I inflicted on an innocent man." Lord Jeffries, after incarcerating many innocent and good people in London tower, was himself imprisoned in the same place, where the shades of those whom he had maltreated seemed to haunt him so that he kept crying to his attendants: "Keep them off, gentlemen! for God's sake, keep them off!" The chickens had come home to roost. The body of Bradshaw, the English judge, who had been ruthless and cruel in his decisions, was taken from his splendid tomb in Westminster Abbey, and at Tyburn hung on a gallows from morning until night in the presence of jeering multitudes. Haman's gallows came a little late, but they came. Opportunities fly in a straight line, and just touch us as they pass from eternity to eternity, but the wrongs we do others fly in a circle, and however the circle may widen out, they are sure to come back to the point from which they started. There are guns that kick!

Furthermore, let the story of Haman teach us how quickly turns the wheel of fortune. One day, excepting the King, Haman was the mightiest man in Persia; but the next day, a lackey. So we go up, and so we come down. You seldom find any man twenty years in the same circumstances. Of those who in political life twenty years ago were the most prominent, how few remain in conspicuity. Political parties make certain men do their hard work, and then, after using them as hacks, turn them out on the commons to die. Every four years there is a complete revolution, and about five thousand men who ought certainly to be the next President are shamefully disappointed; while some, who this day are obscure and poverty-stricken, will ride upon the shoulders of the people, and take their turn at admiration and the spoils of office. Oh, how quickly the wheel turns! Ballot boxes are the steps on which men come down as often as they go up. Of those who were long ago successful in the accumulation of property, how few have not met with reverses! while many of those who then were straightened in circumstances now hold the bonds and the bank keys of the nation. Of all fickle things in the world, fortune is the most fickle. Every day she changes her mind, and woe to the man who puts any confidence in what she promises or proposes! She cheers when you go up, and she laughs when you come down. Oh, trust not a moment your heart's affections to this changeful world! Anchor your soul in God. From Christ's companionship gather your satisfaction. Then, come sorrow or gladness, success or defeat, riches or poverty, honor or disgrace, health or sickness, life or death, time or eternity, all are yours, and ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's

Again, this Haman's history shows us that outward possessions and circumstances cannot make a man happy. While yet fully vested in authority and the chief adviser of the Persian monarch, and everything that equipage and pomp and splendor of residence could do were his, he is an object lesson of wretchedness. There are to-day more aching sorrows under crowns of royalty than under the ragged caps of the houseless. Much of the world's affluence and gayety is only misery in colors. Many a woman seated in the street at her apple stand is happier than the great bankers. The mountains of worldly honor are covered with perpetual snow. Tamerlane conquered half the world, but could not subdue his own fears. Ahab goes to bed, sick, because Naboth will not sell him his vineyard. Herod is in agony because a little child is born down in Bethlehem. Great Felix trembles because a poor minister will preach righteousness, temperance and judgment to come. From the time of Louis XII to Louis XVIII was there a straw bottomed chair in France that did not set more solidly than the great throne on which the French Kings reigned?

Were I called to sketch misery in its worst form, I would not go up the dark alley of the poor, but up the highway over which prancing Bucephali strike the sparks with their hoofs and between the statuary and parks of stalking deer. Wretchedness is more bitter when swallowed from gemmed goblet than from earthern pitcher or pewter mug. If there are young people here who are looking for this position and that circumstance, thinking that worldly success will bring peace of the soul, let them shatter the delusion. It is not what we get, it is what we are. Daniel among the lions is happier than Nebuchadnezzar on his throne. And when life is closing, brilliancy of worldly surroundings will be no solace. Death is blind, and sees no difference between the King and his clown, between the Nazarine and the Athenian, between a bookless hut and a national library. The frivolities of life cannot, with their giddy laugh, echoing from heart to heart, entirely drown the voice of a tremendous conscience which says: "I am immortal. The stars shall die, but I am immortal. One wave of eternity shall drown time in its depths, but I am immortal. The earth shall have a shroud of flame and the heavens flee at the glance of the Lord, but I am immortal. From all the heights and depths of my nature rings down, and rings up, and rings out the world 'immortal.'" A good conscience, and assurance of life eternal through the Lord Jesus Christ are the only securities.

The soul's happiness is too large a craft to sail up the stream of wordly pleasure. As ship carpenters say, it draws too much water. This earth is a bubble, and it will burst. This life is a vision, and it will soon pass away. Time! It is only a ripple, and it breaketh against the throne of judgment. Our days! They fly swifter than a shuttle, weaving for us a robe of triumph or a garment of shame. Begin your life with religion and for its greatest trial you will be ready. Every day will be a triumph, and death will be only a King's servant calling you to a royal banquet.

In olden time the man who was to receive the honors of knighthood was required to spend the previous night fully armed, and with shield and lance to walk up and down among the tombs of the dead. Through all the hours of that night his steady step was heard, and when morning dawned, amid grand parade and the sound of cornets, the honors of knighthood were bestowed. Thus it shall be with the good man's soul in the night before heaven. Fully armed with shield and sword and helmet, he shall watch and wait until the darkness fly and the morning break, and amid the sound of celestial harpings the soul shall take the honors of heaven amid the innumerable throng with robes snowy white streaming over seas of sapphire.

Mordecai will only have to wait for his day of triumph. It took all the preceding trials to make a proper background for his after success. The scaffold built for him makes all the more imposing and picturesque the horse into whose long white mane he twisted his fingers at the mounting. You want at least two misfortunes, hard as flint, to strike fire. Heavy and long continued snows in the winter are signs of good crops next summer. So many have yielded wonderful harvests of benevolence and energy because they were a long while snowed under. We must have a good many hard falls before we learn to walk straight. It is on the black anvil of trouble that men hammer out their fortunes. Sorrows take up men on their shoulders and enthrone them. Tonics are nearly always bitter. Men, like fruit trees, are barren, unless trimmed with sharp knives. They are like wheat—all the better for the flailing. It required the prison darkness and chill to make John Bunyan dream. It took Delaware ice and cold feet at Valley Forge, and the whizz of bullets, to make a Washington. Paul when he climbed up on the beach of Melita, shivering in his wet clothes, was more of a Christian than when the ship struck the breakers. Prescott, the historian, saw better without his eyes than he could ever have seen with them. Mordecai despised at the gate, is only predecessor of Mordecai grandly mounted.

HYPNOTISM—which is but a new and better name for animal magnetism—has for several years attracted increased attention from scientists as a remedial agency. Like electricity a century ago little is yet known of its powers save by their evil results, but when science sets itself to solve problems we may be sure that good will come. French and German physicians, especially the former, are daily making methodical and careful experiments in hypnotism in public and private hospitals, and in this country many physicians are conducting such experiments in a quiet way among their private patients. The Williamsport Pa. *Republican* tells us that Dr. Rankin, at Muncy, uses hypnotism in his professional work. It is a good substitute for chloroform or ether in performing surgical operations, and Dr. Rankin resorts to his power of hypnotism quite frequently. To put a subject under his control is but the work of a minute, and even less in some cases. He lays his hand upon the temporal veins of his subject, speaks a few words to get the patient's mind running in the same channel as his own, and in a remarkably short time the patient is in a state similar to that produced by chloroform, except, when hypnotized, the subject can understand the words of the physician and will answer him if a question is put. The process of hypnotism, says Dr. Rankin, puts to sleep all the voluntary muscles with that part of the brain which directs them, leaving the body in the control of the involuntary muscles, just as it is in natural sleep. The breathing and heartbeats go on, but no thinking is done of a voluntary nature. Dr. Rankin has one patient whom he has been attending whose arm was dislocated. The slightest touch caused severe pain. The girl was hypnotized and the physician could work with the dislocated member just as if chloroform had been administered. He says that the process is based upon the purest scientific principles and could be learned by almost anybody, and that any person, except a confirmed lunatic, can be successfully hypnotized.

THE cost of the grippe epidemic to the people of England is estimated at $10,000,000, including life insurance and loss of wages.

Pay your debts promptly.

Zealously labor for the right.

COMMON SENSE COMPLEXION.

Simple Applications and Cleanliness the Great Desideratum—Her Doctor's Advice.

Women have had columns of advice written about their complexions, telling how to preserve and restore them, what to eat to improve them, and it is even hinted that they do not keep them clean. This subject is one that appeals to every womanly woman, for who would not be beautiful if she could, and certainly a good complexion is half the battle.

A young woman recently resolved to take these promiscuous bits of advice, and after carefully and almost prayerfully consulting her pile of clippings found that at least a lifetime and a maid were necessary, as well as a very liberal outlay of money on Turkish baths, lotions, face massage, &c. She had neither the money nor the time, being a girl bachelor with her living to earn, but resolved not to be baffled in this matter. For if complexions are to be had by working for them she was competent to gain such a powerful weapon. So she went to the wise woman (we each of us have one in our circle of acquaintances), and this woman, as kind as she was wise, gave the results of her own experiments by which she defied the power of time.

DOES IT INJURE THE SKIN?

"I went once to a doctor to consult him about a slight eruption on my face, and what do you think he told me? That it was probably owing to dirt! I dirty, with my cold baths in the morning! I was furious, but when he explained himself was forced to acknowledge that he might be right. He said: —'In the first place, a good many people do not use soap on their faces, claiming that it injures the skin. Now, soap is absolutely necessary to remove the exudations of the skin, and the face certainly has more of these than the hands, and good castile soap will not hurt any face. Then most of you fill a basin with water, soap yourself, wash and rinse in it. Why, don't you see you are washing in the dirt you try to remove? And very little of it does come off, but, mingled with soapsuds, stays on to dry and irritate the skin. The way to do is to soap and wash yourself in the first basinful, rinse out your washrag, then in a fresh basinful wash without soap and rinse in still a third water. By this time you will be really clean. Clothes are never fresh and white, no matter how well washed, if they are not well rinsed. Better one such washing a day than half a dozen smears. And never wash just before being exposed to the air.

"I went home and thought the matter over. The advice was all I had for my three dollar visit, and I finally concluded that I might as well take it. In a week there was a decided difference, and people began to remark the improvement in my complexion. The first few trials left me feeling as if I had been flayed, but the skin gradually gained the silky texture peculiar to babies. I told a number of women of this simple remedy, and it never failed in any case to do good.

COLD CREAM.

"But as a 'wise woman' I could not rest content with the doctor's prescription, but must needs improve it. I remembered that during my stay in Europe my complexion, that I had considered hopeless, had bloomed out surprisingly, was soft and peachy and altogether satisfactory. It was said to be caused by the large quantities of moisture in the atmosphere. As soon as I returned all this changed, the cuticle grew dry, chafed and spotted. I resolved to treat my face as I do my hands in cold weather, to soften the skin with cold cream, and in lieu of gloves, which were impossible for this portion of my anatomy to accomplish its absorption by rubbing.

"After many trials I have found the following method the most convenient: —When preparing for bed I first brush my hair thoroughly, then gather it away from my face and neck, and with vaseline and cold cream thoroughly anoint my face and neck. I leave this on to soften while I wash my hands carefully. When they are clean I rub this well greased surface until it is nearly dry, and then the face is in a glow. Seated before the glass in a strong light I spy out each incipient wrinkle or line in my face, and that receives an extra supply of cream and is rubbed across it. The lines forming around the eyes and mouth are rubbed until they pale or vanish. Indeed, regular treatment has enabled me to obliterate lines which but for this would be ere now deeply graven on my countenance. Acute observers say that there is a little wrinkle which just comes behind the ear when a woman has passed thirty years which will betray the most youthful looking. This spot, of course, receives special attention, as well as the spot under the chin. Then I wash myself according to the doctor's directions, beginning with quite warm water and ending with cool or cold.

HALF AN HOUR A DAY.

"If during this operation of rubbing you wipe off the cream, you will be astonished by the amount of dirt, for the cream softens it and makes it easy to remove. After the washing, the face will sometimes feel sore, but a very little cream rubbed in will remove this feeling.

"This is all I have done, and it has not taken more than half an hour a day and a twenty cent box of vaseline cold cream. While the Turkish baths, &c., recommended are very well, they are out of the reach of many women who can afford the time for this."

If the "wise woman's" complexion is a result of this treatment it is certainly promising, and the young woman returned to her home bent on following these very simple rules. She has not been trying them very long, but already the result is more than had been hoped for.—*Selected.*

A Cross Man.

A cross man I hate above all things. What right has he to murder the sunshine of the day? What right has he to assassinate the joy of life? When you go home, you ought to feel the light there is in the house; if it is in the night, it will burst out of the doors and windows and illuminate the darkness. It is just as well to go home a ray of sunshine as an old, sour, cross curmudgeon, who thinks he is the head of the family

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1890.

Teaching to Pray.

LESSON TEXT.

(Luke 11 : 1-13. Memory verses, 9-13.

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Saviour of Men.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *This is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world.*—John 4 : 42.

LESSON TOPIC: *Words on Prayer.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. The Subject-Matter of Prayer, vs. 1-4.
2. The Effectiveness of Prayer, vs. 5-10.
3. The Reasonableness of Prayer, vs. 11-13.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.* —Luke 11 : 9.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Luke 11 : 1-13. Words on prayer.
T.—Matt. 6 : 5-15. Lessons on prayer.
W.—Luke 18 : 1-14. Lessons on prayer.
T.—Matt. 8 : 1-13. Effectiveness of prayer.
F.—Matt. 15 : 21-28. Effectiveness of prayer.
S.—Acts 12 : 1-19. Effectiveness of prayer.
S.—James 5 : 13-20. Uses of prayer.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE SUBJECT-MATTER OF PRAYER.

I. Address:
When ye pray, say, Father (2).
O Lord, the God of Israel our father (1 Chron. 29 : 10).
O Lord my God (2 Chron. 6 : 19).
Our Father which art in heaven (Matt. 6 : 9).
O righteous Father (John 17 : 25).

II. Adoration:
Hallowed be thy name (2).
Thine .... is the greatness, and the power, and the glory (1 Chron. 29 : 11).
Blessed be the Lord, the God of Israel (2 Chron. 6 : 4).
Thou that didst make the heaven and the earth (Acts 4 : 24).
Unto....God, be honour and glory for ever and ever (1 Tim. 1 : 17).

III. Appeal:
Thy kingdom come....Bring us not into temptation (3, 4).
Give unto Solomon my son a perfect heart (1 Chron. 29: 19).
Yea, hear thou from thy dwelling place (2 Chron. 6: 21).
Thy will be done, as in heaven, so on earth (Matt. 6: 10).
Glorify thy Son, that the Son may glorify thee (John 17: 1).
1. "Lord, teach us to pray." (1) The great teacher; (2) The great topic; (3) The needy pupils.
2. "Thy kingdom come." (1) The great kingdom; (2) The desired coming.
3. "Forgive us our sins." (1) Conscious of sin; (2) Anxious for pardon.

II. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PRAYER.

I. Illustrated:
Because of his importunity he will ....give him (8).
I will speak yet but this once (Gen. 18: 32).
I will not let thee go, except thou bless me (Gen: 32: 26).
Yea, Lord; for even the dogs eat of the crumbs (Matt. 15: 27).
He cried out the more a great deal (Luke 18: 39).

II. Promised:
Ask, and it shall be given you (9).
Seek, and ye shall find (Matt. 7: 7).
Whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer,.... ye shall receive (Matt. 21: 22).
Whatsoever ye pray and ask for....ye shall have (Mark 11: 24).
Ask,....and it shall be done unto you (John 15: 7).

III. Assured:
For every one that asketh receiveth (10).
He inclined unto me, and heard my cry (Psa. 40: 1).
He that seeketh findeth (Matt. 7: 8).
He prayed fervently that it might not rain; and it rained not (Jas. 5: 17).
We know that he heareth us whatsoever we ask (1 John 5: 15).
1. "Because of his importunity he will arise and give him." The power of importunity (1) With men; (2) With God.—(1) Importunity; (2) Response.
2. "Ask, and it shall be given you." (1) A command; (2) An assurance. —(1) A prescribed duty; (2) An assured blessing.
3. "To him that knocketh it shall be opened." (1) The knock; (2) The door; (3) The opening.

III. THE REASONABLENESS OF PRAYER.

I. Man's Needs:
Ask a loaf,....a fish,....an egg (11, 12).
Hungry and thirsty, their soul fainted in them (Psa. 107: 5)
He drinketh no water, and is faint (Isa. 44: 12).
Be not anxious....what ye shall eat, ...drink,....put on (Matt. 6: 25).
If a brother or a sister be naked, and in lack of daily food (Jas. 2: 15).

II. Human Beneficence:
Ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts (13).
Pass not away, I pray thee, from thy servant (Gen. 18: 3).
Come in, thou blessed of the Lord Gen. 24: 31).
He....brought him to an inn, and took care of him (Luke 10: 34).
Parted them to all, as any man had need (Acts 2: 45).

III. Divine Beneficence:
How much more shall your heavenly Father give? (13).
Thou....satisfiest the desire of every living thing (Psa. 145: 16).
Your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need (Matt. 6: 32).
How much more shall your Father.... give good things (Matt. 7: 11).
Who giveth to all liberally and upbraideth not (Jas. 1: 5).
1, "Of which....father shall his son ask a loaf, and he give him a stone?" (1) The child's need; (2) The father's response.—(1) Need; (2) Request; (3) Supply.
3. "Ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children." (1) Human perversity; (2) Parental generosity.
3. "How much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit." (1) The highest gift; (2) The grandest giver; (3) The largest beneficence.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Our Father (Psa. 103 : 13 ; John 20:17; Rom. 8 : 16, 17).
Which art in heaven (2 Chron. 6 : 39 ; Psa. 11 : 4; Matt. 5 : 48).
Hallowed be thy name (Lev. 22 : 32 ; Psa. 111 : 9).
Thy kingdom come (Psa. 103: 19 ; Dan. 4 : 3 ; Luke 1 : 33).
Thy will be done (John 5 : 30 ; 6 : 38; Eph. 5 : 6).
As in heaven, so in earth (Psa. 103 : 20; Isa. 6 : 3).
Give us....our daily bread (Prov. 30 : 8 ; Isa. 55 : 10, 11 ; John 6 : 27).
Forgive us our sins (Psa 32: 1, 2; 51 : 1, 2; Luke 23 : 34).
As we also forgive (Matt. 18 : 34, 35; Luke 6 : 37 ; Eph. 4 : 32).
Lead us not into temptation (John 17 : 15; Rev. 3 : 10).
Deliver us from evil (Psa. 19 : 13 ; Isa. 46 : 4; 2 Cor. 1 : 10).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING EVENTS.—The incident at the house of Martha and Mary (Luke 10 : 38-42) is the only event recorded that probably intervened between the lesson on the Good Samaritan and this lesson. Yet, as this incident occurred at Bethany, Andrews places it later,—near the feast of dedication,—his theory being that the other events narrated in this part of Luke belong to the journey from Galilee to Perœa. Robinson follows the order of Luke, placing the whole near the feast of tabernacles. The lesson, however, in his view, preceded the return of the seventy (Luke 10 : 17-24). It may be noted here, that some suppose the earlier part of the lesson (vs. 1-4) to be a repetition of the Lord's Prayer, given out of its connection by Luke, its true position being in the Sermon on the Mount. Others regard this as the true position, and consider that Matthew inserts it out of its place. The more probable view seems to be that it was repeated on this later occasion, just as Luke records. The question, of course, affects the order of events.

PLACE.—According to Robinson, near Jerusalem. According to Andrews, in Perœa.

TIME.—Immediately after the last lesson. On one view, some time in October, A. U. C. 782,—that is, A. D. 29; on another view (Andrews), in November of the same year.

PERSONS.—The disciples, one among them the spokesman; and our Lord himself. In the parable there is a friend to whom one of the hearers is supposed to go in order to borrow bread for a third party.

INCIDENTS.—A disciple asks to be taught to pray; the (briefer) form of the Lord's Prayer is given. A parable about importunate prayer is spoken: the borrower at night, his request, the answer, the final favorable response. Lessons are added, showing God's willingness to answer.

PARALLEL PASSAGES.—Matthew 6 : 9-13; 7 : 7-11.

A Dialogue.

What is the object of education?

To prepare the young for complete living.

How can they be so prepared?

By fully developing the physical, intellectual, and moral powers.

How can this be done?

By applying the forces that will bring them to perfection.

Which one of these three parts is most important?

They are of equal importance.

Should the same attention be paid to each of these parts of our nature at each period in a course of study?

Not at the same time; first, the physical needs attention; then the moral, physical, and intellectual, with emphasis on the moral; then the intellectual, physical, and moral, with emphasis upon the intellectual.

What is morality?

Doing right.

What is right?

Truth, goodness, and beauty; sweetness and light.

Where can we find those virtues embodied?

In God. Rightness is Godlikeness.

How can we study God if we cannot see Him?

In His works and words. His example is all powerful.

This would seem to be religion?

So it is, leaving out forms of worship and sectarian dogma.

Then if we teach morality we must teach religion?

So it seems to us. Morality is inseparable from the knowledge of God. It has its foundation in Him, and so is built upon Him.—*School Journal.*

What a Woman Can Do.

BY ROBERT BURDETTE.

She can come to a conclusion without the slightest reasoning on it, a thing which no sane man can ever do.

Six of them can talk at the same time and get along first rate, and no two men can do that.

She can safely stick fifty pins in her dress while he is getting one under his thumb.

She is as cool as a cucumber under half a dozen tight dresses and skirts, while a man will sweat and fume and growl in one loose shirt.

She can talk as sweet as peaches and cream with the woman she hates, while two men will be punching each other's heads before they have exchanged ten words.

She can throw a stone with a curve that would be a fortune to a base ball player.

She can say "no" in such a low voice that it means "yes."

She can sharpen a lead pencil, if you give her plenty of time and plenty of pencils.

She can—but what's the use? A woman can do anything or everything, and do it it well.

She can do more in a minute than a man can do in an hour, and do it well.

FARM NOTES.

Sow radishes at inetrvals of a week or ten tdays. The best radishes are those that are grown quickly, which renders them crisp ard tender. If they main in the ground too long they become tough. To have them crisp make the plot rich and sow seed often.

WITH early lambs now selling at $6 each, and early chicks at 40 cents per pound, the farmer should learn a lesson. It is the reaching of the markets at the proper time that gives the advantage and makes the difference in the profit.

THE second planting of peas may be made as soon as the first lot are up through the ground if the dwarf varieties are used, as but one or two pickings are usually secured from early peas. Plant them so as to have a succession.

THE horseshoe of the present should be improved. There needs to be something which will save the hoof from an undue wear and breakage, while at the same time permitting of elasticity of movement when the weight of the body is alternately borne upon and taken from it.

MEALY bug, which does so much damage to house plants, and especially to coleus, may be prevented or removed by washing the plants once a week with soapsuds, adding twenty drops of carbolic acid to half a pint of the soapsuds. The thorough washing of all house plants will benefit them, as dust sometimes accumulates on the plants and causes injury.

A NEW use for skim milk is recommended by some farmer in New England, who suggests that it makes an excellent fertilizer for lawn grass, being fully as valuable as manure, and not so unsightly. The use of skim milk for such a purpose, however, will depend on its price. On some farms it is considered of but little value. That it is an excellent liquid fertilizer cannot be denied.

THE bees that come out early will be thinned out during the prolonged wet weather. If caught in a shower when they are a distance from the hive they are liable to be destroyed. The birds also kill many. But for the prolificacy of the queen it would require but a short time for a hive to become depopulated.

IN the garden, if the plot is small, a saving of labor may be made by the frequent use of the rake, which will effectually destroy young and tender weeds, thus dispensing with the more laborious use of the hoe later. When the ground is kept well raked the young plants will better endure the lack of rain.

THE plot intended for celery should be well manured now, and if soap-suds are thrown on the plot, so as to soak into the soil, it will be all the better for the growing plants when they are put out to grow. Asparagus is one of the early vegetables, and it is also benefited by frequent applications of soap-suds. In fact, too much soap-suds and well-rotted manure cannot be applied to asparagus.

IT is claimed that ten pounds of clover seed make the correct amount of seed for an acre. This is true only under certain conditions. The main point in growing clover is to secure a good "stand" at the beginning, and it more frequently happens that the seeds do not come up evenly and uniformly. It will not pay to save the expense of extra seed. Much seed is lost after seeding by not being covered, while birds also secure a portion. About sixteen quarts of seed will be the safer and surer quantity, as there will be no danger of the "catch" being too heavy.

CARE OF YOUNG LAMBS.—Great care must be taken not to let the lambs out from under cover on raw, damp days, or when rain is falling; they are very apt to get chilled and then die quite unexpectedly. If the sheep must get out for early exercise and a mouthful of grass, it is better to keep the lambs at home in the sheds until the weather gets quite comfortable and the soil warm, as they are easily chilled, even by lying on the cold, damp ground in the fields. Chilled lambs may be restored, if taken up in time, by being immediately placed in a bath of water, made as hot as the hand will bear. As soon as it revives and gets lively it should be rubbed thoroughly dry. If it will then suck the dam the risk is over, but should it appear weak a small dose of spirits—say a teaspoonful of whisky mixed with some warm milk—should be given by pouring down its throat. Then wrap the lamb in an old blanket, and keep it in a room comfortably warm till it recovers. Lambs can be restored by these means when so far gone that they appear almost or quite dead, says *Rural Home*.

THE TRENCH SYSTEM.—The Trench system is simply the use of trenches, but involving a heavy dressing of chemical fertilizers, placed so as to be available all through the season. After plowing the land trenches were made, three feet apart, by using a trench plow. The trenches should be about a foot in depth, but the depth is a matter of preference, according to the character of the soil. Large pieces of potato, each containing at least two strong eyes, were used in the *Rural* experiment, and were dropped in the trenches as nearly one foot apart as possible, the dropper kicking a small quantity of earth over each piece as he passed. A dressing of potato manure, at the rate of 1000 pounds per acre (chemicals) was then scattered through the trenches. This fertilizer was not placed directly on the bottom of the trenches, but was scattered all through them, so as to fairly surround the seed pieces. The trenches were about half filled above the seed pieces by hauling an old harrow lengthwise the rows. As the plants appeared the cultivator was started through the rows, at each working of which a little earth was thrown into the rows, until they were gradually filled and level. The crop was hoed twice and cultivated five times, 1000 pounds more of the fertilizer being applied on the surface between the rows at the last cultivation.

HOUSEHOLD.

WHERE animals—horses and sheep, to wit—have their teeth sound and complete, it is claimed there is no advantage to be gained by crushing their grain rations. It is otherwise in the case of old horses, cattle and pigs.

EXPERIMENTS show that for mere sustenance a cow of 1000 pounds weight must digest about eight pounds of nutritive material from her food, to supply which the food must contain about seventeen pounds of dry organic matter.

GROW roots for your stock. Beets, carrots and turnips are highly relished by all animals in the winter as an agreeable change from the dry food. Put in your beets and carrots early. Turnips can go in later in the season, but the manure may be spread on the plot at any time during the spring.

THE Dorset sheep bear lambs twice a year and twins are frequent. They are the most prolific of all breeds. Whether they are the equals of some of the other breeds so far as mutton and wool are concerned, is to be determined. Breeders are giving them their attention, however.

EARLY varieties will not produce early crops unless the ground is rich. Everything that can be done to force the growth should be considered, and as soon as the early crops are harvested, the ground should be spaded and something else planted for a later supply.

To get a full crop of potatoes use plenty of manure or fertilizer. If manure, let it be fine and well rotted and applied liberally in rows. If fertilizer be used it should be applied in quantity to push the plants vigorously and to enable the crop to produce as much as possible. It does not pay to be too economical in the use of manure or fertilizer.

WINDOW plants may be grown any season of the year in the following manner: Soak a large piece of coarse sponge in water, squeeze half dry, and sprinkle in the openings red clover seed, millet, barley, grass, rice and oats. Hang it in the window where the sun shines a portion of the day, and sprinkle daily with water. It will soon form a mass of living green where even the clover will bloom.

IF any of our readers have a graft they desire to bear early, if they will bend it over and tie it fast to a branch below it, or tie a weight to a string suspended from it, the gradual bending of the graft will check the growth of it, and cause it to put out fruit spurs, and an early bearing will result. This plan is only of value where we want to quickly test new varieties, and is, of course, not intended for orchard use.

WHEN the farmer churns his milk, and sells butter he does not deprive his soil of fertility. The buttermilk may be fed to swine and poultry with profit, but when meat and eggs are sold the fertility of the soil goes also. Nothing robs the soil faster than selling milk, and unless the farmer procures fertilizers or buys a large proportion of bran and linseed meal his farm will deterriorate in quality.

THE better the quality of the manure the less cost of handling it. Bulk does not give quality and this is especially the case with manure. To haul and handle great quantities of unrotted, coarse, bulky material costs the labor of both men and teams. It is claimed that a ton of ordinary stable manure contains only twenty-five pounds of fertilizer in its concentrated form, and it is as expensive to handle this twenty-five pounds as it is to handle manure twice as valuable.

TIME TO BUY GOOD STOCK.—According to a Western contemporary there never was a better time than during the present period of low prices of cattle for the farmers to get a start in well-bred stock. Let the scrubs go for what they will bring. The scrubs must go if you wish to stop losing your labor and money in the business. Good, pure-bred stock can now be purchased for less than their actual value. By the time your herd is improved and ready for the market, prices will almost certainly be better than they are now.

IF every home had its flowering shrubs, and its well-kept borders in which the rose bloomed and the carnation luxuriated, if the morning-glory nodded its sunrise welcome to each vigorous boy and the honeysuckle filled with fragrance the evening chamber of each beautiful girl, there would be fewer sons and daughters going to the bad, and many more sons holding to the farm and making glad the lessening days of the dear old father and mother who watched with eager interest their youthful steps.

There is more experience, time, and brain work represented in the preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other medicine. It is this which makes Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar in its curative power, and in the remarkable cures it effects. Give it a trial.

A soil well prepared to receive the crop needs little after-cultivation.

M. L. THOMPSON & CO., Druggists, Condersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

The present national colors of the United States were adopted by Congress in 1777.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $1.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

The value of a ton of pure gold is $602,799.21.

NO OPIUM in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

Modern needles first came into use in in 1545.

Physicians recommend "Tansill's Punch."

Give your fruit trees a good soil. They cannot feed and thrive on nothing.

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is the cry
of thousands
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For that Tired Feeling
take
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
and recover
Health and Vigor.
It Makes
the Weak Strong.
Prepared by
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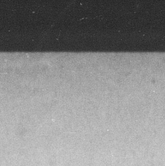
OPIUM HABIT. Only Certain and easy CURE in the World. Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.



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Samples can be seen at this office.

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BEST IN THE WORLD.
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. 48 GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous Success.
Insane Persons Restored.
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $1 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

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LUBURG CHAIR
COMBINING 5 ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.
INVALID SUPPLIES AND WHEEL CHAIRS
$100 STYLES
BABY COACHES
We retail at the lowest wholesale factory prices and ship goods to be paid for on delivery.
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FREE WHEEL CHAIRS TO HIRE.
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Safe and always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for Diamond Brand, in red, metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, plain wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. Name Paper.
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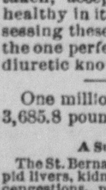

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PATENTS—PENSIONS—How to get a Pension quick. Send for digest of Pension and Bounty laws. Send for Inventors' Guide or How to Get a Patent. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Reliable men to sell Nursery stock, local or traveling. O. D. Green & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

A BREED cannot well be tested by selecting an individual of that breed to compare with an individual of some other breed, as all animals differ, no two being alike in every respect. Only a few cows in a herd may secure a record, yet the other members may be as well bred as the better ones. But each breed has its special characteristics which make it valuable for the purposes required, and the breed, as a whole, will excel in that direction.

Parisian ladies of fashion have introduced the faintest shade of pink visiting cards.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

One million dollars gold coin weighs 3,685.8 pound avoirdupois.

A Superior Not Possible.

The St. Bernard Vegetable Pill stimulates torpid livers, kidneys, lungs and bowels, removes congestions, purifies the blood and promotes healthy digestion, nutrition, secretion and excretion, and is therefore able to counteract the causes of disease and cure nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to, which cannot be said of any single preparation in existence. A sample of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills will be sent free to all applicants. Address, St. Bernard, Box 2416, New York.

A solution of corrosive sublimate (a rank poison) is one of the best things to apply to the rails and cracks in bedsteads to keep out bugs.

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philad'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

When asparagus is planted in rows, they should be four or five feet apart.

Frazer Axle Grease.

Use the Frazer Axle Grease, 'tis the best in the world—will wear twice as long as any other. Ask your dealer for it, and take no other.

All kinds of dried fruit and oranges are selling at unusually high prices.

GOOD BREAD MAKING.

We always prefer bread made with good home made liquid yeast, but as it is a good deal of trouble to have this always just right we are glad to find in *Good Housekeeping* the following recipes for making bread from compressed yeast.

Our family have been noted for their good bread *for years*. And coming from an old New England family, I was brought up to think that unless the bread was perfect there was nothing in the house that would take the place of it. Consequently I will give my recipe exactly, hoping that all will follow it who are not in the habit of having good bread.

To make wheat bread, take two quarts of finely sifted flour, put into the bread pan. Mix with this flour (with the ends of the fingers) a tablespoonful of lard and a piece of butter the size of an English walnut, one teaspoonful of salt and two of sugar. Mix all well together. Then make a hole in the centre of the flour and pour in the yeast cake which has been dissolved in about two tablespoonfuls of warm water. Stir this in thoroughly. Then add the sweet milk, (three half pints) which must be warmed first, by setting the milk in a pail, into hot water. In this way the milk will not become scalded, or burnt, or too hot Pour the milk in a little at a time and knead just twenty minutes by the clock. This is the most important part of all, I think. For the two quarts of flour I usually cut off a small corner of the compressed yeast cake, because the whole cake is too much. This recipe makes three large loaves. I raise mine over night, mould in the morning, and it is baked by 9.30 o'clock; the second raising takes about two hours in cold weather and less in warm. Bake an hour.

HARTFORD, CT. E. S. T.

"Take two quarts of flour, one quart of sweet milk less one gill, half of a small cake of yeast, one teaspoonful of salt, and one gill of luke warm water. Put the yeast in the water to soak. Heat one teacupful of the milk to the boiling point, and pour it over two heaping tablespoonfuls of flour, and beat until it is smooth. Slightly warm the rest of the milk and pour it in. Add the salt, and sift in one quart of flour. Stir until smooth then add the yeast, thoroughly rubbed up in the gill of water, and beat (not stir) the whole for ten minutes. Cover with a cloth and set in a warm place to rise. In about three hours it will be light. Warm the remaining quart of flour, add a heaping teaspoonful of powdered sugar to it and gradually work it into the light batter. The dough will be very soft and may require a little flour dredged on from time to time, to prevent it sticking to the pan and hands while kneading. Ten minutes' steady kneading will make it look smooth and satiny, it is then ready to cover and set in a warm place to rise again. In from two to three hours it will have risen to double its bulk and will be ready to make into loaves. Turn it out on a moulding-board and knead until it stops snapping, and looks fine and close grained. Divide into two loaves and put them into warmed and greased tins. Allow each loaf to rise to twice the size it was when put in the pan, then put into a pretty hot oven and bake three-quarters of an hour.

NORWOOD PARK ILL. M. K. B.

A FINE JELLY—Cover two ounces of gelatine with cold water, and let soak one hour, add a pound of sugar and a pint of boiling water, stir until the sugar is dissolved and add a pint and a half of cranberry juice. Strain and pour into a shallow square pan and set on ice. Cover two ounces more of gelatine with cold water and let soak, pour over a quart of boiling water, a pound of sugar, the juice of four lemons with the grated yellow of the rinds, stir until dissolved, strain in a shallow pan and set to cool. When firm and hard cut in little blocks, and heap on a large flat glass dish, the red and yellow jellies alternately.

PREPARING for planting is now the most important work on the farm. For the reason already stated, this will necessitate prompt and systematic action. Those who have planned to raise many acres of spring cereals and hoed crops must be up and doing at the earliest practicable moment, for they have much to do in little time if they properly prepare their ground for seeding at the usual period. For this preparatory labor—including the ploughing and other necessary manipulation of the soil to make a good seed-bed it is true economy to use the most approved implement and employ competent men and teams, in order that the work may be done satisfactorily. Spring is not the time to use cheap seeds, plants, help, or tools—indeed they are not desirable at any season.

All foods for plants must be soluble to be available.

Do not remove the mulch from trees and plants too early.

Ground bone is a good fertilizer to put around trees in setting them.

Our Hannah Jane.

Our Hannah Jane was thin and weak,
And ashy white her lip and cheek.
We often thought—and thought with pain,
"We soon must loose our Hannah Jane,"
With change of doctors, change of air,
She sought for healing everywhere.
And, when our hopes were almost past
"Favorite Prescription" tried at last.
It gave us joy, it gave us hope.
She ceased to pine, she ceased to mope,
[Pierce's remedies are sure and true]
Now Hannah Jane is good as new.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee*, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets—cleanse and regulate the stomach, bowels and system generally. One a dose; purely vegetable.

A new invention for firing locomotives, promises to revolutionize the present methods.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

The value of a ton of silver is $37,704.84.

WHAT HURTS HORSES' HOOFS.

To accustom a horse to work of a given character and then keep him in idleness (the circulation of the foot being thereby completely changed) is to cause any latent disease of the feet to become active and to even induce disease in a foot previously healthy. And if, in addition to the idleness, the horse be kept standing on a plank floor with his shoes on his feet, the evil is intensified. Not only are the feet and legs subjected to strains which nature never intended them to bear, but, the shoe being on, the frog is kept up from the floor and all pressure on that frog is prevented, and so the most important blood distributing part of the foot mechanism is thrown out of use. Of course, the result of all this is faulty nutrition of the foot (it becomes "all dried up"), brittle hoofs, absorption of the frog, lameness, and, if the wrong be not corrected, complete ruin of the animal.

Docking and castrating may be done when the lamb is a week old.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
PAINLESS.....EFFECTUAL.
FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,
Such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c.
THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and *they will be acknowledged to be a Wonderful Medicine*—
Worth a Guinea a Box.
Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly RESTORE FEMALES to complete health. For
Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, &c.,
they ACT LIKE MAGIC:—*a few doses* will work wonders upon the Vital Organs, Strengthening the muscular System, restoring long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the *whole physical energy* of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society: and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PROPRIETARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Full directions with each Box.
Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold by Druggists generally.
B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 & 367 Canal St., New York, Sole Agents for the United States, who (if your druggist does not keep them)
Will mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price
25 cts. a box. Mention this paper.

TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT!
As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that
SCOTT'S EMULSION
Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites
Of Lime and Soda
is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures
CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. *AS PALATABLE AS MILK.*
Be sure you get the genuine as there are poor imitations.

Ely's Cream Balm
WILL CURE
CHILDREN
OF CATARRH.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St, N.Y.

PURELY VEGETABLE.
THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.
ABSOLUTELY SAFE.
25 CENTS PER BOX.
5 BOXES FOR $1.00
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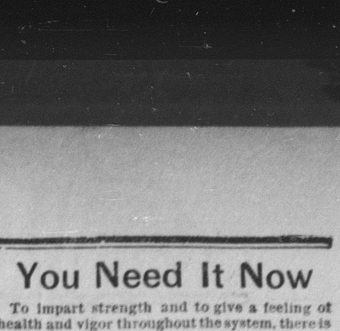
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WANTED A CANVASSER for this town and vicinity. Something sure to take. Write for full particulars to MRS. S. D. ARMBRUSTER, Philadelphia, Woman's Exchange, 19 S. 13th Street.

You Need It Now
To impart strength and to give a feeling of health and vigor throughout the system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems peculiarly adapted to overcome that tired feeling caused by change of season, climate or life, and while it tones and sustains the system it purifies and renovates the blood. We earnestly urge the large army of clerks, book-keepers, school teachers, housewives, operatives and all others who have been closely confined during the winter and who need a good spring medicine, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla *now*. It will do you good.
"Every spring for years I have made it a practice to take from three to five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I know it purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system of all impurities. That languid feeling, sometimes called 'spring fever,' will never visit the system that has been properly cared for by this never-failing remedy." W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor Agricultural Epitomist, Indianapolis, Ind.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar.



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EPPS'S COCOA
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
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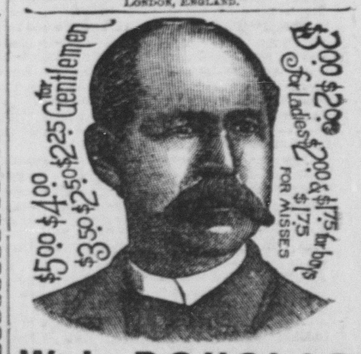

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None genuine unless name and price are stamped on bottom. SOLD EVERYWHERE. If your dealer will not supply you, send postal for instructions how to buy direct from factory without extra charge.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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JONES OF BINGHAMTON N. Y. WE PAYS THE FREIGHT

SALT LAKE CITY.
$300 in gold for one cent. The Chamber of Commerce offers $200 for nearest guess on population of Salt Lake City, and $100 for another on Utah's population, U. S. Census 1890. Everybody outside of Utah invited to guess. Gov. Thomas of Utah will award prizes which are to be published. Mail one guess now and we will send latest statistics, printed and illustrated matter to assist on final guess. Lists close June 15. Write to-day.
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Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Sold by the Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75.
Manufactured only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O.
I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
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We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
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THAT CAN BE RELIED ON
BE UP TO THE MARK
Not to Split!
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BEARS THIS MARK.
TRADE CELLULOID MARK.
NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT.
THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JUNE 5,

CONGRESSIONAL RESUME.

Labors of the National Legislators at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The house elected Mr. Burrows, of Michigon, speaker pro tem. in the absence of Mr. Reed. Several District of Columbia bills were passed.

Mr. Plumb offered in the senate a resolution instructing the finance committee to prepare and report (in connection with the tariff bill) a statement showing the duties levied under existing law, the duties as they would be under the house bill, and the duties under the bill to be reported by the committee. The resolution was amended by making it apply also to reductions of duties and was agreed to. The naval appropriation bill was passed after prolonged debate. Mr. Carlisle was sworn in as senator from Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The house passed bills for the erection of public buildings at Beaver Falls, Pa., and Martinsburg, W. Va. The conference report on the customs administrative bill was agreed to, 127 to 13, the speaker pro tem. counting a quorum. Consideration of the river and harbor bill was then continued.

The bill to regulate liquor commerce between the states occupied the senate. Mr. Eustis said it was proposed to legislate against the breweries of Milwaukee and St. Louis and the distilleries of Kentucky, Illinois, North Carolina, New York and New Hampshire. To-morrow they would be asking for exclusion of cotton seed oil which the state of Louisiana produced a large amount in value. Then they would be asking that dressed beef from Illinois and tobacco from North Carolina should not be considered an article of commerce within the meaning of the constitution. The bill went over without action. The vice president announced the appointment of Mr. Blackburn as a member of the committee on appropriations and of Mr. Carlisle as a member of the committees on finance, territories and woman's suffrage.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The house passed the river and harbor bill. Richard Vaux, of Pennsylvania, was sworn in to succeed the late Samuel J. Randall.

The senate continued at length the discussion of the bill to regulate the liquor traffic between the states, and it went over without action.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The senate passed the bill subjecting imported liquors to the laws of the various states. The river and harbor appropriation bill was received from the house and referred to the committee on commerce.

The house passed a large batch of public building bills.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The house passed a bill to ratify an agreement entered into by commissioners of New York and Pennsylvania in regard to the boundary lines between those two states. Very little business was accomplished during the session.

Mr. Morrill addressed the senate on the silver bill. The conference report on the army appropriation bill was taken up and the canteen system proposed by the bill was discussed.

Five Children Left to Starve.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 2.—The inquest over the body of a little child in Union county showed that the five children of the family had been practically murdered by their parents. When a child was ill it would be left in the house by itself. The parents would go into the field and leave the child without food. In this manner the five children were permitted to die. The physician who attended the inquest testified that the last child had died from starvation and lack of attention. The parents have been arrested.

The Spring Palace Fire.

FORT WORTH, Tex., June 2.—W. Hayne, a railroad contractor, is the only victim of the Spring Palace fire. There were 3,000 persons in the building and all got out in less than three minutes. Many jumped from the second story windows and were injured, but the indications are no deaths will result. Hayne threw numbers of women and children from the second story windows and then leaped to the ground with a senseless woman in his arms. His clothes were all ablaze and he broke several bones in his leap.

Walt Whitman Honored.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Walt Whitman was entertained at dinner in this city Saturday night by a number of his literary friends, the occasion being his 71st birthday. Among those present were Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, H. C. Harned and wife, Mrs. John Harrison, Miss Balch, Sculptor John Hoyle, Carl Edelheim, Talcott Williams, of The Philadelphia Press; Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, who presided, and William L. Walsh. The dinner was notable for the good feeling displayed.

Clarkson Will Not Resign.

PITTSBURG, June 2.—Assistant Postmaster General J. S. Clarkson was on the limited last night going west. In an interview he denied emphatically that he has ever sent in his resignation or that he even contemplated resigning. He also denied the recent interview attributed to him in which he stated that President Harrison was supicious of every man under him. He said that he would like to start a Republican weekly in New York city if he had the money.

Frightened by Hail.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 2.—A rain and hail storm that lasted ten minutes caused a panic among the teams on Market street and broke a good many windows. The streets were flooded and many cellars were inundated. The storm had a radius of over ten miles and was one of the most severe ever known in this region.

Sam Small Moves to Utah.

OGDEN, Utah, June 2.—The Rev. Sam Small, the noted southern evangelist, has been elected president of the Methodist university in this city. He will move his family here and make Ogden his home. This necessitates his severing his connection with the southern conference and affiliating with the northern Methodists.

Angry Drummers.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—The grand council of the United Commercial Travelers association adopted a resolution demanding of President Harrison in the name of the 250,000 traveling men the removal of John A. Place, postmaster at Oswego, editor of The Oswego Times, who editorially denounced the profession as rakes, profligates, mashers and seducers.

The Disaster at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—All the bodies recovered from the Oakland disaster have been identified. Parties are still at the wreck searching the bed of the creek, but it is believed no more than thirteen lives were lost.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL.

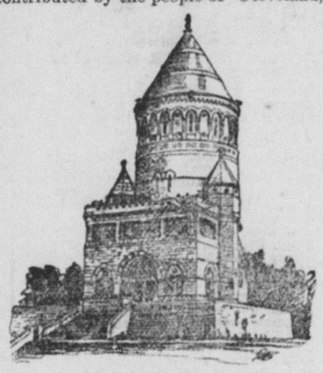
Dedicated at Cleveland with Impressive Ceremonies.

HARRISON ON THE UNION FLAG.

The President's Eloquent Tribute to the Martyred Garfield—Address by Ex-President Hayes—"Plain Uncle Billy" Sherman Awakes the Enthusiasm of the Multitude—McKinley Receives an Ovation—An Imposing Parade.

CLEVELAND, May 31. — The Garfield memorial, in Lakeview cemetery, was dedicated with imposing ceremonies in the presence of the president of the United States, members of his cabinet and distinguished men from all parts of the country.

The memorial is a colossal structure, towering 165 feet above an eminence in the cemetery which overlooks the city and surrounding country. The edifice cost $150,000, of which one-half was contributed by the people of Cleveland,



THE GARFIELD MONUMENT.

the remainder coming from every state and territory in the Union and from many foreign lands.

The exercises began with a parade of military and civic societies, the procession forming in the center of the city and moving to the cemetery, a distance of five miles.

The city was filled with strangers and thousands of people lined Euclid avenue and flocked in from intersecting streets long before the hour for the procession to move. The decorations along the line of march and all over the city for that matter, were the finest ever seen here.

At the Monument.

It was after 2 o'clock when the head of the procession reached the base of the monument. The greensward immediately in front of the grand stand had been reserved for the veterans of Garfield's regiment, and as soon as they came into view Mrs. Garfield, who was attired in deep mourning with a long widow's veil, rose with her children to her feet while the veterans gave her round after round of applause. Her eyes suffused with tears, and it was with difficulty that she restrained her emotion.

The presidential party was announced with the blare of trumpets. President Harrison took a seat to the right of the chair on the extreme front edge of the platform, with Vice President Morton, Gens. Sherman and Schofield, ex-Postmaster General James Bishop Gilmore, the Garfield family, Bishop Leonard and Congressman McKinley completing the guests. The members of the cabinet were directly behind the president.

Ex-President Hayes' Address.

After the hymn "America" had been sung by the Memorial church President Hayes stepped to the front of the platform and spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: James Abram Garfield, a native of Ohio, a brave and patriotic Union soldier, a statesman and scholar, and president of the United States, having died in the path of duty, his countrymen of all the states and territories and of the District of Columbia—and especially his friends and neighbors of the city of Cleveland and of the western reserve—aided by many good people in other lands, have erected this memorial and enduring structure to perpetuate his memory to future generations.

This noble purpose has been fitly embodied by the eminent architect, Mr. George Keller, in the memorial structure which will now be dedicated in the presence of this uncounted multitude of witnesses. Upon these ceremonies the divine blessing will be invoked by the Right Rev. Bishop Leonard.

Prayers were offered by Bishop W. A. Leonard and Hon. Jacob D. Cox, ex-governor of Ohio, was introduced as the orator of the day. The oration occupied in its delivery one hour and ten minutes. Towards the end dark clouds loomed up in the east and there were several sharp peals of thunder. The audience becoming weary, called time on the speaker and also indulged in general rounds of applause, but he kept on to the end of his manuscript.

After the hallilujah chorus had been rendered the president was received with a warm welcome. In a remarkably vigorous manner and with numerous gesticulations, he spoke as follows:

President Harrison's Speech.

Fellow citizens: The selection of these exercises on this day consecrated to the memory of those who died that there might be one flag of honor and authority in this republic (great applause and cheering) is most fitting. That flag floats here, the unrivalled object of our loyalty.

This beautiful and imposing monument fitly typifies the grand and symetrical character of him in whose honor it has been builded. His was the arduous greatness of things done. No ladder of preferment was fashioned and placed by other hands for his ambition. He framed and nailed the cleats upon which his aspiring feet rose to summits of public usefulness and fame.

He did not cease to be student and teacher when he left academic hall. As a volunteer soldier he quickly made himself familiar with tactics and strategy and imparted in a brief army career some valuable lessons in military science. He was a profound student of the political history of his country and one of the most brilliant and instructive of the great debaters who have appeared in the national congress. What he would have done and been in the presidency is chiefly left to friendly augury based upon a career that had no incident of failure or inadequacy.

The sudden and cruel and mysterious termination of his career had one amelioration—that space of life was given him to teach from his dying bed a great lesson of loving forbearance. His mortal part will find here honorable repose while the lessons of his life and death will continue to be impressive and instructive incidents in American history.

Tecumseh Arouses Enthusiasm.

There was hearty applause mingled with cries for McKinley, when the president resumed his seat. Vice President Morton, who was next brought forward, spoke briefly. He referred to his personal acquaintance with the dead president and said that his life was a lesson and an inspiration to the youth of the land.

When Gen. Sherman was introduced the cheering lasted for several minutes. The occupants of the grand stand rose to their feet and President Harrison, swinging his hat, called for three more cheers, which were given with a will.

Gen. Sherman said that in California he was known as a pioneer, in New York as a member of the chamber of commerce and in Ohio, thank God, as plain "Uncle Billy." Gen. Garfield was the finest type of manhood, both as a soldier and as a citizen, that his memory recalled. He hoped that God would bless his memory and that the people would stand by those as long as they lived who were true and faithful in the days of peril.

A Few Eloqent Tributes.

Messrs. Wanamaker, Miller and Rusk, who were next called for, contented themselves with bowing to the throng and good naturedly declined to respond to vociferous calls for speeches.

Secretary Windom told how when Gen. Garfield was near the point of death at Long Branch, Gen. Sherman had said to him that if it would restore him to health he would give up the last drop of blood in his body. This brought out much cheering, and ex-United States Marshal Henry, Guiteau's executioner, led another round from his place among the Garfield veterans. Ex-Postmaster General James declined to make a speech, while Bishop Gilmore in a few well chosen remarks drew a lesson from Garfield's filial devotion. Gen. Schofield, "simple soldier who was only trying to do his duty," paid a brief tribute to Garfield's memory.

McKinley Comes Forth.

The cries for McKinley were redoubled at this point. At first he bowed his thanks and refused to speak, but as the demonstration was continued he made a brief speech: The popular branch of congress, he said, never had a more majestic leader. Facing the president and speaking with considerable emphasis, the speaker continued: "No president since Washington, Lincoln and Grant, has ever been closer to the hearts of the people than Gen. Garfield."

The clouds by this time had passed to the northwest.

Then followed an impressive service by the Knights Templar, Grand Capt. Gen. M. J. Houck, Grand Commander Henry Perkins and Grand Prelate L. F. Van Cleve officiating. The service consisted of responsive reading, music and an invocation by the grand prelate.

It was 6 o'clock before the exercises were concluded and midnight before the last of the vast crowd had been able to secure transportation from the cemetery to the city.

An Old Original Package Case.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 2.—The Hawkeye publishes an article by Judge Huston, of this city, bringing to light an interesting decision of the United States supreme court—reported in 114 United States report, page 622—precisely parallel in principle to the recent Iowa original package decision, in which the court reached exactly the opposite conclusion. The court then held that after the property imported from another state had reached its destination it was at once a commodity and "it had become a part of the general mass of property in the state" without having passed out of the hands of the consignee." The former decision has apparently been overlooked.

The B'nai B'rith.

RICHMOND, Va., June 3.—The general convention of the B'nai B'rith resumed its session in the capitol building. All the prominent Israelitish citizens of Richmond are active in their endeavors to entertain the visiting delegates and show them characteristic Virginia hospitality. Mayor Ellyson, in behalf of the city, made an address of welcome and he was followed by Hon. J. L. M. Curry, D. D., ex-United States minister to Spain, in a superb speech, in which he paid a high tribute to the Israelites of today for their educational attainments, their morals, their philanthropy and their public spirit.

Harrison Going to Cape May.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—It is nearly settled that the president and his family will summer at Cape May Point, N. J., either with the postmaster general, who has a cottage there, or in a cottage that is being especially constructed for that purpose. At all events, Mrs. Harrison has come to the conclusion that she does not want to spend another summer at Deer Park, and it is known that she is very favorably impressed with the seashore scenery. Senator Sewell called on the president and repeated his invitation to have the executive household quartered at his cottage at Cape May.

The Oregon Election.

PORTLAND, Oreg., June 3.—In the state election held yesterday the vote for governor was close, but the returns received seem favorable to Pennoyer, Democrat. Meager returns from the state indicate the re-election of Hermer, Republican, for congress by from 4,000 to 6,000 majority. The Republicans will probably have a majority in the legislature on joint ballot.

Printers' Strike in Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 3.—The union printers of this city have raised the scale 5 cents per 1,000, and have notified the employers that their demand must be met. Two daily and five weekly newspapers and nine job offices have signed an agreement not to pay the advanced prices, and are preparing to meet the strike of the eighty-five members of the typographical union.

Not a Howling Success.

ST. PAUL, June 3.—The singers who came here to appear at the May festival have gone east. Some of them have not been paid. The loss on the festival is much greater than was at first reported. The receipts from the sale of seats amounted to $700 a day, and the daily expenses aggregated $750.

Rhode Island Town Elections.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 3.—The result of the little town elections show much balloting and the presence of independent votes everywhere. In some cases fusion tickets were elected. In others candidates lacked only one or two votes of an election.

Stonecutters on Strike.

PITTSBURG, June 3.—The stonecutters of Pittsburg and Allegheny to the number of 700 struck for an increase in wages of 4 cents per hour. They are now receiving $3.60 per day and want $4.

A Democratic Mayor Elected.

NORWICH, June 3.—Crandall, Democrat was elected mayor yesterday. The Republicans elected the remainder of the city ticket.

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ONE

Cent More!

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It will not cost you one cent more to buy your clothing and gents' furnishing goods where you can get the best makes, finest fits and largest stock in Central Pennsylvania to select from for the coming season.

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THE ROCHESTER

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Our counters and shelves are packed with all the latest and newest things that the market affords for men's wear.

The quantity, quality and variety of our stock is far in advance of any ever shown you in Centre County. It is only necessary for you to give us a call; inspect our stock; take make, fit and prices into consideration, and we feel certain that we will then number you among our many customers.

We do not offer you goods at cost. We ask you a fair, legitimate profit; give you the best value possible for the money; we give you the privilege of returning anything bought of us not perfectly satisfactory in every particular, and your money will be refunded as cheerfully as it was given to us.

—0—

Give us a call; come and look at our stock and prices, is all that we ask. Your judgment, we are satisfied, will do the balance.

M. FAUBLE,

Proprietor.

Reynold's New Bank Building,
OPPOSITE BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial
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BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
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Good Sample Rooms on First Floor
Free Buss to and from all trains.
Special rates to witnesses and jurors.
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NEW GARMA HOUSE,
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The New Garma House has arisen from its ashes and is open for the public. New buildings new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Good table.

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LEWISBURG, PA.
Good Sample Rooms on 1st floor
Free 'Bus to all Trains. aug22'88

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Receive Deposits and allow Interest;
Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities:
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14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

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6 Inches.	12 Inches.	9 Partitions.	$1.00
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6 "	18 "	14 "	1.50
6 "	21 "	16 "	1.75
6 "	24 "	18 "	2.00
6 "	30 "	23 "	2.50
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BARGAIN STORE,

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I take pleasure in calling your attention to my full and complete stock of

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Goods which is complete in every department and desire your inspection. I have been to Eastern cities and purchased at Cash Prices Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc., etc., which enables me to sell at

Astonishingly Low Prices,

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Have received an exceptionally fine line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, ETC., ETC.

I will give you a few prices on part of my line of goods as I sell them 25 per cent. cheaper than old goods can be bought for.

COME TO BARGAIN STORE AND GET NEW GOODS!

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Women's Button Dress Shoe	$1 60
" Fine " "	were 2 10 now 1 32
" " " "	2 35 now 1 75
Mens Dress Shoes	were 2 00 now 1 25
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Every Day Shoes	were 1 75 now 1 25
" " "	were 1 90 now 1 60
ys " " "	1 25

* A full line of Children's Shoes.

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CLOTHING.

Boy's Suits	1 70
"	1 75
"	2 00
Youth's Suits	5 00
"	5 75
Men's Suits	5 00
Men's Dress Suits	6 25
Men's Fine Dress Suit	8 25
"	9 25
Men's Cutaway Suits	13 00 to 15 00
Good Overalls	50c

Men's Neckwear. Something new. Bargains.

GROCERIES.

4 lb Best Rice	25c
2 lb Evaporated Peaches	25c
3 lb Crackers	25c
3 Cans Corn	25c
1 lb Corn Starch	8c
12 boxes Matches	15c
Best Brown Sugar	6c
Best Table Syrup, 40c per gal., worth 60c.	

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Good Wall Paper, per bolt	4c
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Largest stock of Wall Paper in Pennsvalley, new patterns.

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Good Stair Carpet	28c
" "	15c
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Table Oil Cloth reduced to 25c.

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Men's Hats	were 98 now 50c
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All Large assortment Boys' and Children's Hats, 95c
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Table Linen	were 50 now 33
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Hardware, a complete stock.

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Good Corset	25c
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Large assortment of Hosiery.
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46 Pieces	2 45
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BELLEFONTE. - BROCKERHOFF ROW.

:——0——:

New stock of Men's and Boys Clothing, Gent's Furnishing goods, Ready Made Suits, for Men and Boys, all styles and prices. No humbug and no old stock. Goods new, and in new, elegant and best quarters in Bellefonte

GENT'S FURNISHING.

Gent's Underwear, Cuffs, Collars, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Neckwear, etc, Anything good enough for a prince to wear, and cheap enough for the other class, farmers, laborers, and working men.

Prices that place it within the lightest purse to dress well.

——0——

All goods warranted as represented, if not, Money will be refunded.

——0——

Come and see our stock, and be convinced of the veracity of this statement.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED lands for taxes for 1888 and 1889.—Agreeably to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non payment of taxes. Notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in county of Centre, for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte on Monday, the 9th day of June, 1890, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

BENNER TOWNSHIP.

Acres.	Per.	Warrantee Name.	Taxes.
120		Hale, J M	1 44
50		Lingle, J J	3 60
100		Unknown	4 90

BOGGS TWP.

50		Brooks, Jesse	5 86
328		Brooks, Jesse	22 82
397	145	Carscadden, D	46 15
179	70	Curtin, John	12 55
108		Curtin, James	7 45
63	36	Curtin, Austin	4 41
145	21	Curtin, R	12 50
12	63	Curtin, Roland	84
"	"	" "	28
400		Carscadden, D	9 40
426	100	Eouns, Jesse	15 02
36	94	Fetzer, A	83
84	54	Gregg, Andrew	2 58
433	163	Godfrey, Martha	15 25
433	163	Higbey, Joseph ¼ of	5 14
330	3	Hoit John	25 73
100		Kelse Joseph	4 61
150		Kelse Rebecca	6 99
433	153	Lewis David	10 17
100		Lane Wm	4 61
150		" Mary	6 99
100		" Sarah	5 81
50		" Wm	2 34
2??		Livergood M	15 67
150		Lane Sarah	10 51
"		"	3 53
100	80	McClure John	4 61
4??	78	" "	15 76
146		Packer & Lucas	16 97
50		"	4 61
100		Reese Daniel	4 61
300		" Susan	13 99
150		" Daniel	6 99
50		Unknown	1 18
200		Wilson Wm	9 30
150		Yarnell & McAllister	10 64

BURNSIDE TWP.

415		Barron John	7 27
"		Black James	14 54
433	163	Brady Robert	15 16
"	"	" Wm P	25 58
"	"	" John	15 16
"	"	Bell Alexander	25 88
415		Boyd John	14 54
433	163	Bell Wm	7 60
415		Candy Eli	7 27
433	163	Cook Wm	25 58
"		Cowden John	"
140	22	Cox Paul	28 00
433	163	Davidson Wm J	15 16
"	"	Dewart Wm	"
"	"	" John	"
"	"	Donnelly Henry	"
"	"	Ewing John	"
"	"	" Hannah	1 75
"	"	Fox Samuel M	15 16
"	"	Gray Robert	"
"	"	" Wm	"
"	"	Grant Thos	28 58
"	"	Gobin Chas	15 16
¼ of 433	163	Gray Wm	1 75
433	163	Hall Chas	15 16
"	"	" Nancy	"
"	"	Hamilton Thos	25 58
"	"	"	15 16
"	"	Housel John	20 50
⅛ of 433	163	Hall Henry	1 75
⅛ "	"	" Washington	3 50
¼ "	"	Jackson Jeremiah	1 75
433	163	Kidd John	15 16
415		Levy Nathaniel	217 88
379¼		Lewis Davis	6 65
433	163	Lyon John	25 58
400		Log J Z	14 00
314		"	11 00
200		Miller Wm	3 50
433	163	Pancoast Samuel	7 60
216	163	Parker Jeremiah	11 97
433	163	Rugg John	7 60
433	133	Shaffer Henry	25 58
40		Stewart Walter	21 70
433	163	Scott Samuel	15 16
415		Shym John	7 27
143		Stewart Ann	5 01
415		Tallman Sarah M	14 54
433	163	Towers John	83 86
415		Thomas Joseph	83 05
140	⅛ of	Vaugn John	86 27
415		Wallace Joseph S	14 54
419	151	Wallace Joseph	14 36
415		Wetzel John	24 49
415		Weidner Jacob	24 99
123		Wheeler Henry	4 32
204		Withington, Martin	7 14
443	163	Wallace Joseph J	7 58

COLLEGE TWP.

147		Johnson, Ross	4 35

CURTIN TWP.

399	19	Atwood N L	5 40
429	138	" "	7 68
50		Brooks Jesse	7 [illegible]
415		" "	7 27
294		Bruce Charles	5 15
119		Carskadden D	10 62
200	120	" "	19 19
71	131	Curtin Roland	1 25
415		Eddy Esther	34 54
294	31	Godfrey Martha	5 15
390		Furst John S	13 15
433	120	Hall Chas	23 78
60		Hollowell Ed	3 39
203		Irwin James	15 84
292	80	" Robert	11 57
400		Long J L	7 00
"		"	"
433	163	Morgan Benj R	7 57
100		Mitchel N J	5 25
320		Miles Jonathan	5 28
158	93	Packer Job W	2 80
"	"	" J W	"
50		" S W and S C	88
304	4	" Job W	5 25
415		Waln Jacob	40 33
"		" Jesse	14 53
"		" Joseph	"
"		" Richard	"
383		Wharton Mollie	"
415		Willis John	14 85
160		Wister Casper	34 53
415		Miller James	6 81

FERGUSON TWP.

100		Burchfield Wm	6 00
29	48	Bates Daniel	1 04
12		Glasgow Silas	90
100		Hall John	10 00
147		Hill Henry	11 78
10		Hicks Abram	64
"		"	10
25		Wiles Samuel	1 56
55		Mitchell David	2 70
100		Moore Thos L	10 62
150		Paton John	5 40
25		Rainy Robert	3 02
373		Risk Chas	25 73
160		Smith Thomas	12 80
26		Thompson Moses	2 00
150		Unknown	12 09

GREGG TWP.

200		Antis Henry	15 80
200		Anderson Jacob	"
130		Asken Robert	2 59
121		Barber James	9 56
200		Bishop Cornelius	3 95
150		Cowden John	2 97
200		Carson John	3 95
60		Carson Andrew	1 19
130		Duncan David	10 27
140		Gray Robt	2 77
250		Hepburn Wm	4 94
380		Hubby Bernard	7 51
106	126	Hahn Wm	7 90
122	31	Hepburn Wm	1 17
144		Logan Wm	2 85
110		Mosby Jacob	2 20
153		Markley Jacob	2 72
130		Mercer John	2 59
88		Painter John	1 75
120		Reese Daniel	2 37
125		Richardson Isaac	2 47
148		Reed Daniel	2 94
118		Taggart Wm	2 36
136		Taggart David	2 68
200		Tower James	15 80
52		Unknown	1 25
51		"	2 02
190	15	Welsh C B	1 82
116		Zeigler Michael	5 05

HAINES TWP.

344	16	Bolinder John	6 88
385	60	" Henry	6 75
325	60	" Frederick	6 51
313	60	" Adam	5 80
121		Barr, Thomas	2 40
125		Barr James	2 51
129		Barr Mary	2 59
144		Black Peter	2 89
446	28	Dudbridge Hannah	4 91
406	89	Gratz Michael	8 39
405		Gratz Simon	8 11
209		Grove Wendell	4 20
25		Hayes Calvin M	51
133		Links Mary	2 51
150		Levy Aaron	1 66
228	150	Mosby William	4 53
173		McElroth Robert	3 36
327		Metzger Daniel	6 34
80		Motz John	1 16
150		Princeton John	1 66
150		Phillips Levi	1 66
120		Rhoads Daniel	2 48
300	60	Swineford Albright	6 00
490		Snyder Simon	4 00
388		Seidell Philip	7 79
303		Seidell Peter	6 08
200		Snyder Catherine	6 20
380		Seidell Stophel	4 18

HALF MOON TWP.

167		Anshultz Geo	21 77
35		Bates Daniel	67
50		Beck Jacob	3 80
25		Carr John	3 87
21		Curtin Roland & Son	2 16
44	99	Croas James	1 71
197		Hill Henry	21 98
95		Keith Jacob	14 20
216		Lamborn Josiah	22 63
30		Moore Thomas L	3 57
70		Pele Jacob	1 40
117		Thompson John	14 11
2		Unknown	1 26
63	89	"	4 44
6	76	"	4 60
112		"	19 11

HARRIS TWP.

400		Andre Absolom	10 20
350		Bell John	8 94
306		Connelly Adam	7 65
281	68	Edmiston Samuel	5 98
196		Fisher J C	6 66
157		Henry Stophel	4 01
50		Irvin John	44
75		" "	1 99
150		" "	4 49
10		" Wm	27
50		" John	44
400		Johnson Thomas	10 20
200		McCandless Wm	2 55
169		Mitchell John	4 31
400		Parker Richard	11 00
400		Patterson Robert	13 60
400		Reed James	11 00
88		Reynolds John	2 24
400		Sample Robert	12 20
100		Sankey Thomas	2 55
205	48	Sankey Jeremiah	2 61
100		Steele Robert	1 28
400		" James	10 20
400		" Allen	10 20
400		" Geo	10 20
165		Simpson Nathan	4 22
245	48	Smith John	3 10
159		Wilson Samuel	4 05
275		" David	7 01
75		" Wm	2 20
400		" Edward	10 20
50		" Peter	1 29
258		Work David	7 17
262		" Joseph	6 69
100		Roung Samuel	2 98

HOWARD TWP.

107	104	Brown Samuel	28 18
217		Bonham Sarah	5 75
104	63	Brady John	2 65
40		Crawford John	1 90
142	134	Curtin Roland	9 65
200		Custin Samuel	5 30
40		Custin Paul	1 06
250		Evans Jesse	9 26
154		Green James	29 25
150		"	25 08
25		Graysburg Joseph	2 59
208		Green Joseph	29 55
208		Godfrey John	5 30
415		" Martha	10 60
136	92	Harris J D	6 83
33	151	Holter Jacob	2 92
87		Hale Jas T	2 12
50		Harris A D	1 33
130		Lingle J J	3 45
100		Parker Wm	5 24
30		Pletcher Rudolph	4 24
60		Taylor Joseph	3 26
150	70	Turner Hannah	8 46
49		Leathers Samuel	1 06
50		White and Nestlerode	1 33
104	63	Brady John	2 65
217		Bonham Sarah	5 30
217		"	"
104	63	Brady John	2 65

HUSTON TWP.

433	163	Baxter Samuel	14 85
231		Moore	"
433	165	Price John	14 85
433	163	Rollington John	14 85
102		Williams John	2 35

LIBERTY TWP.

406	120	Benham Ebenezer	17 99
305	120	Dunwoody John	13 53
80		Gorrel Wm	4 24
166		Hays Robert and James	17 70
87½		Hayes Wm ¼ of	1 55
92		Irwin Robt	3 21
598	80	Irwin Robt	28 07
125		Irwin Robt	4 38
250		Jackson John	8 88
200		Krouse Daniel	7 10
180		Lytle Peter	3 55
150		"	2 63
60		Nestlerode Christ	2 13
100		Potter John	6 26
100		Packer Job W	1 75
406	120	Stevenson Peter	14 44
549		Smith Christian	12 19

MARION TWP.

159	68	Curtin Constance	4 46
66	66	Corman John	72
		Harris J D	1 76
		" A D	2 77
		" Jas	22 54
		Irwin John	81
18	120	Lamb David	2 02
41		Lingle J J	28
37	100	McKinney David	6 25
400		McCoy & Linn	2 80
438	17	Miles James	10 20
70		Rorher Christ	5 88
70		"	5 88
60		Schenck John	4 90
129		Shoemaker Benj	10 50
55	18	Shugart J D	96
100		Unknown	1 40
200	54	Young Rodk	4 90
69	55	Wilson Margaret	7 70
8		Weigot Wm	17

MILES TWP.

440		Brady W P	6 49
146		" Wm	2 86
286		Black James	10 87
75		Barton Wm	72
100		Brooks Jesse	1 95
273		Barton Wm	5 31
49		Brady Wm	48
200		Antis Henry	2 10
200		" Frederick	1 90
433		Carothers James	7 83
200		" Thomas	3 90
365		Cowden John	13 87
50		"	2 44
250		Cooper Wm	12 01
200		Deering Christopher	9 40
427		Dewart Wm	16 22
156	60	Derr S and J Stahl	1 43
200		Gray Robt	7 60
194	42	Gratz S	1 90
400		Hepburn James	15 20
100		"	2 06
130		Housel John	2 55
150		Hall Charles	1 74
40		Hepburn James	1 90
100		Haines Josiah	95
250		Jackson Jere	1 90
400		Lake Richard	19 20
100		Levy Rachael	95
402	134	Miles William 9-16 of	12 61
402	134	" 7-16 of	10 72
27		Parker Wm	1 02
200		Princeton Jacob	9 60
419		Reese John	15 92
277		Swineford Peter	2 14
72		Shaffer Michael	1 44
415		Siedell Stophel	19 93
44		Unknown	3 15
365		Williams Daniel	7 12
158		Young Benj	3 06

PATTON TWP.

178	20	Burton Robert	34 71
291		Diehl Nicholas	56 77
35		" "	55 35
218		" Adam	42 51
150		" John	29 25
170		Ellis William	25 35
65		Gover Robt	10 09
100		Gross Henry	80
85		Kline John	13 19
200		McKane Robert	39 00
51		Newport James	7 93
211		O'Brian John	41 17
165		White John	32 20
121	53	West Thos	23 62
55		Wilson Wm	8 65

PENN TWP.

150		Armstrong Jos	6 45
119		" "	2 27
160	146	Cook Wm	3 07
150	10	Cowden John	6 45
112	10	" "	4 48
100		Cook Wm	2 30
172	20	Hamilton Thos	1 94
150		" "	6 45
150		Hepburn Jas	6 45
116	31	" "	4 65
150		Kreamer Peter	4 67
150		Kennedy John	6 45
150		" James	6 45
104	89	" Andrew	3 61
108	131	" John	4 28
113	8	" James	4 46
200		Lyon Robert	8 60
200		" Ezekiel	8 60
200		" Benjamin	8 60
200		McCally John	8 60
200		" Wm	8 60
100		Montgomery Daniel	4 30
100		" William	4 30
169	110	McDonald Alex	3 23
170		Swineford Peter	6 30
46		Unknown	8 17

POTTER TWP.

288		Bond Mary	12 24
400		Brady Wm P	15 07
81	111	Cameron Alex	2 15
400		Cowgell David	4 20
133		Deering Christ	5 66
84		Frick John Jr	3 75
196		Fulmer H B	4 80
400		Forkes James	4 20
400		Garrigus Edward	17 00
490		" Wm	17 00
125		Hubler Bernard	5 61
100		Hunter Alexander	4 52
400		Harrison Wm	17 00
400		Hoffman Wm ¼ of	2 15
40		Livingston —	56
42		Moore James	1 70
105		McClellan George	3 32
94		Patterson Benj	4 08
447		Parker —	14 07
70		Peck Joseph	3 00
54	83	Rapp Jacob	2 53
400		Smith Daniel	17 00
100		Scott Samuel	4 25
100		" Abraham	4 25
90		Unknown	3 64
75		"	80
18		"	20
88		Vandersllce Henry	3 64

RUSH TWP.

433	153	Allison John	168 92
328		" James	127 92
250		" Andrew	100 13
390		" A and John Lilly	77 79
437		Armstrong Andrew	13 23
390	116	Arthur Ann	25 52
164	10	Allison James	4 18
381	153	" Andrew	9 09
433	361	Beverage David	16 95
423	163	Bruntzman Peter	168 92
456		Brachbill John	11 63
40		Chestnut Samuel	7 80
250		Copenhaver John	6 38
200		" "	5 10
400		" "	10 20
776		" and Whitecomb	19 79
436	163	Delaney Sharp	15 95
253		Dentler Wm	52 62
433	153	Edwards Thomas	128 92
433	163	Ehler Daniel	62 38
433	153	Eberman Philip	10 07
643		Fitzgerald Daniel	62 33
433	153	Funk John	20 81
216	156	Grant Thomas	84 33
483		"	113 80
433	163	Glentworth Jas	15 95
50		Groe Elizabeth	6 38
121	153	Groe and McKeoa	15 43
110		Gray Robert	20 98
423	153	Graves Thomas	94 46
443	153	" "	11 07
423	153	Gray Wm	11 07
433	153	Hair Christian	31 21
433	163	Haines Casper	55 23
216	156	Hamilton Thomas	84 20
433	153	Haines Reuben Jr	42 42
433	153	Irvin Robt	168 91
433	153	" " ¾ of	56 11
433	153	" " ¼ of	18 70
433	153	Jorden Owen	36 72
50		King Robert	1 28
12	13	"	30
100		"	30 00
434		Lucas Charles	11 07
433	153	Lewis David	11 07
433	163	Lattimore George	15 95
433	163	" Wm G	4 93
15		Lawrence Casper	3 61
433	153	Lowden Richard	62 38
433	153	" John	113 71
433	153	Lee John	55 21
34	163	Mayston Edward	5 75
200		McPherson Wm	7 35
433	153	Malone Richard	11 07
433	153	"	11 07
433	153	"	11 07
433	153	McCommon John	11 07
270		McEntire Hugh	6 89
433	153	Meyers Jacob	48 33
433	163	Miller Jacob	31 21
433	163	McConley Mariah	15 92
433	153	Morgan B R ¾ of	56 10
100		McCord J R and A Campbell	13 13
433	153	Musser John ¾ of	18 71
433	153	Musser John ¾ of	55 10
433	153	Morgan B R ¾ of	18 71
433	153	Peters Richard ¾ of	56 10
433	163	Pinkerton Henry	62 38
433	163	Peters Richard ¾ of	18 71
430	9	Ramsey James ½ of	10 74
433	153	Reese Thomas	208 85
433	153	Rudisill Jacob	40 47
405	47	Rush Jacob	97 18
433	153	Rush Benjamin	113 80
38		Robinson Wm H	4 85
36		"	4 59
216		Rainey Robt	5 51
433	163	Reigart A	11 07
433	163	Spear John	11 07
433	153	Slough George	36 72
433	153	Spear Robt	40 09
433	153	Siddens Elanor	84 46
433	153	Toner Jas	11 04
153	153	" "	3 83
196		Vandyke Henry	5 10
193		Witmer Henry	18 54
433	153	Welsh Joseph	11 07
122	44	Weidman John	31 21
472	115	" Jacob	96 73
12		Williams J C	2 05
78		Wilson Wm	29 26
433	153	Wallace J J	41 59
450		Witmer H	5 94
433	153	Wetzel Jacob	11 68

SPRING TWP.

49		Curtin R	2 38
15		Kurtz John L	21
20		Long John	1 59
100		McClure Wm	11 12
96	62	Toole Henry	3 08
10		"	38
24		Thornburg Thos	64
250		Toole Henry	3 59
200		Wilson Wm	11 90

SNOW SHOE TWP.

412		Carscadden D	11 23
400		" "	11 00
300		Devling Joseph	31 20
300		" "	31 20
433		Davis Abijah ¼ of	18 04
433	163	Fisher Samuel W	72 97
433	163	" Jas C	82 29
433	153	Greaves Thomas	72 97
162		Jones Richard	4 25
300		Long J Z	14 70
200		" "	9 70
553		Ligget John	17 31
300		Lewis Lewis	8 25
189	28	Mitchell Wm P	19 07
450		McLanahan Sarah	12 38
49		Mitchell Wm P	1 10
216	83	Parker Jeremiah	5 04
433		Parker George	11 91
433	153	Spear Margaret	21 23
162		Tompkins Joseph	16 86
433	163	Waln Phoebe	21 23
433		Walters Robert	24 82
433	153	Wharton Kearney	23 82
415		" Sarah	43 16
415		Waln Richard	11 44
433	153	Wharton Kearney	11 91

TAYLOR TWP.

150		Armes & Shaffer	7 35
76		Anshultz George	1 78
400		Bell Wm	9 40
60		Beckwith Clement	6 64
"		"	2 41
"		"	8 93
77		Bell Wm	3 68
25		Baldwin Samuel	7 03
"		" Joshua	4 70
50		Clark Joseph	7 25
100		Cowher James	3 78
200		Carr James	4 70
163		Hootman Elizabeth	9 71
91	53	Kunes Isaac	3 35
25		Lowden Charles	1 18
300	22	Lamb John	14 35
433	163	McCommon Thos	10 17
424		McEwen Polly	9 96
424		" Henry	9 96
100		Masdeon Thos	12 00
216	156	McEwen Polly	10 20
484		Montgomery John	20 84
52		Merryman Thos	1 69
15		"	36
100		Moore James	2 35
158		Ridgeway, Budd & Co, No. 1	12 07
141		" " No. 8	17 27
100		Ralston David	7 30
128		Thomas J W	3 06
438		"	10 28
100		"	2 35
119		"	2 79
90		Van Pool C	4 33
125		" John	10 70
20		" C	2 92
200		Whitehead Richard	19 20
433	153	Williams Joshua	10 17
100		Weidner Michael	2 35
100		"	2 35
100		Wilson William	2 35
92		Wallace Thomas	2 16

UNION TWP.

68		Benson Peter	2 53
100		Carlisle Wm	7 55
52		Fisher Wm P	1 41
"		"	5 20
200		Kuhn P R	5 20
100		Phipps Samuel	2 60
92		Unknown	6 12

WALKER TWP.

92	94	Askers Robt	2 21
143	11	Ackert Wm	1 80
40		Baker John	1 00
212	10	" "	7 33
162		Brooks Ruth	3 21
247	65	Baker Robt	5 27
280	129	Currier Mary	6 88
60		"	1 47
40		Decker Adam	99
41		Dunwoody John	10 25
111	42	Dougherty Margaret	1 47
94		"	1 25
69	39	Evans Jesse	2 45
100	39	"	1 69
92	26	Eckert Wm	2 27
80		Fry Geo	2 00
243	55	Gilbert Wm	5 98
51	129	"	78
211	88	"	2 71
211	72	Hahn Peter	5 19
40		" Wm	1 59
46		" Ebenezer	28
59	40	Johnson David	1 46
560		McEwen Mary	7 00
327	160	Mansell Wm	8 04
90	94	Mercer John	2 23
327	100	" David	8 04
384	36	Miller Wm	9 43
430	107	Miles James	15 78
145		" Samuel	10 68
50		McKee Samuel	1 25
10	33	McCalmont Thos	98
443	59	Osman Capt	7 85
"		"	2 59
200		Parker Richard	3 70
86	40	Packer Job	2 13
59	40	" Jas Jr	2 23

NOTE.—In accordance with the Act of June 6th, 1887, interest will be added to the amount of all taxes assessed against unseated lands above advertised.

CYRUS GOSS,
County Treasurer.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the **sovereign remedies of the World.**

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICES.
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4	**Diarrhea,** of Children or Adults	.25
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SPECIFICS

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21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.50
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25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.50
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29	**Sore Mouth,** Canker	.50
30	**Urinary Weakness,** Wetting Bed	.50
31	**Painful Periods,** with Spasm	.50
32	**Diseases of the Heart,** Palpitation	1.00
33	**Epilepsy,** Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	**Diphtheria,** Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	**Chronic Congestions** & Eruptions	.50

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HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—**Used by all owners of Horse and Cattle.** A Complimentary copy of D

SCOTCH-IRISH CONGRESS.

One Thousand Delegates Attend the Pittsburg Convention.

PITTSBURG, May 29.—The second great Scotch-Irish congress of America opened in Mechanical hall, this city. with probably 1,000 delegates and visitors from all parts of the United States and Canada. It was 11 o'clock when Robert Bonner, of New York, president of the association, called the congress to order. The vast auditorium was then well filled,and the scene presented was inspiring.

Among the delegates were many well known people,including Robert Bonner, of the New York Ledger; Joseph F. Johnston, Birmingham, Ala.; E. C. McDowell, Nashville; Alexander Montgomery, San Francisco; Rev. Dr. John Hall, New York; Col. T. T. Wright, Florida, the founder of the Scotch-Irish Society of America; Professor A. L. Perry, Williamstown, Mass.; Robert Burns, Tacoma, Washington; Rev. Dr. John S. McIntosh, of Philadelphia; Professor George MacLoskie, of Princeton; Hon. W. E. Robinson, of Brooklyn; Professor H. A. White, of Lexington, Va.; and Rev. Dr. D. C. Kelley, of Tennessee.

After prayer by Rev. I. N. Hays, D. D., of this city, Mayor H. I. Gouley was introduced, and in a brief address extended a hearty welcome to the members of the congress. Governor Beaver followed with an address of welcome on behalf of the state of Pennsylvania, which was responded to briefly by President Bonner. Rev. Dr. John S. MacIntosh, of the Second Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, delivered a long address on "The Making of the Ulsterman."

Last night's session was opened by music by the band and by various local vocalists. Professor Arthur L. Perry, who fills the chairs of history and political economy at Williams college, made an historical address on "The Scotch-Irish in New England." Professor Perry was followed by Rev. Dr. D. C. Kelly, of Tennessee, who spoke on "Gen. Sam Houston, the Washington, of Texas." About 3,000 people were present. The congress will probably adjourn to-morrow evening.

THE READING CONDUCTORS.

The Company Wants Them to Resign from the Brotherhood.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The Reading railroad has notified all of its conductors who are members of the Brotherhood of Conductors to resign or quit the service of the company.

The order has caused some surprise and a number of the conductors are dissatisfied. It is believed that the Reading issued the order because it is opposed to labor organizations, and because the Brotherhood of Conductors decided recently to strike out the clause in their constitution which prevented it from striking. Formerly there was an anti-striking clause in the constitution and when the conductors decided to strike it out the Reading officials objected. Assistant Superintendent Bonzano says that many of the conductors have promised to leave the brotherhood and some have already resigned. It is believed that the trouble will be amicably settled.

Scotch-Irish Psalm Singers.

PITTSBURG, June 2.—The religious meeting at Exposition Mechanical hall last night the closing exercise of the Scotch-Irish congress was the largest ever gathered for devotional exercise in this city. Gen. Ekin, of Louisville, presided. Dr. McAllister, of Pittsburg, read the 72d psalm, Dr. Steel, of Philadelphia, read the scripture lesson, and Dr. McMillan, of Allegheny, made the opening prayer. Rev. John Hall, of New York, preached an eloquent lesson, taking for his text the 10th verse of the 96th psalm. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Bryson, of Huntsville, Ala., in a few well chosen remarks. Rev. Athison, of Toronto, made the closing prayer. Every part of the exercises in which the large audience could with propriety join they joined with the enthusiasm. The singing of the old fashioned psalms lined out and sang to the tunes of a century ago filled the vast building with a volume of melody beyond description.

Blew His Own Head Off.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—An unknown man was found dead in Fairmount park, near Girard's cabin. The case is undoubtedly one of suicide, as an old fashioned pistol lay by the man's side, and his face was blown out of all possibility of identification. The revolver had been placed in the mouth before the fatal shot was fired, and the heavy charge in the pistol had lifted the top of the head off and blown the entire face away. Capt. Chasteau picked up an eye, the nose and a portion of the cheek some distance from the body.

Senior Class at Muhlenburg.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 29.—The examination of the senior class of Muhlenburg college have been concluded and the honors awarded. The faculty will recommend all the members of the class for the degree of bachelor of arts and graduation. The number of students in the college this year is 143—22 seniors,18 juniors, 17 sophomores, 34 freshmen and 52 academics.

Silverman's Original Packages.

PITTSBURG, June 2.—Judge Atcheson, in the United States circuit court, refused to grant the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Charles Silverman, the "original package" man who commenced business at Leechburg, Pa., without a license, under the Brooks law, and as the representative of an Ohio brewery.

Allentown Wants Lancaster's Place.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 2.—The matter of organizing a team here to take the place of the defunct Lancaster club is now held under consideration by the base ball enthusiasts. Allentown proposes to put a team in the Interstate League provided the inducements of the Lehigh County Agricultural society should be reasonable.

Anniversary of the Flood.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 2.—Services were held in the cemetery and in some of the churches here in commemoration of the anniversary of the flood. A party of Pittsburg newspaper men came here on a special train and spent the greater part of the day looking about the city.

Work for 400 Miners.

ASHLAND, Pa., June 2.—The situation at the Bast mine is unchanged. The extent of the fire in the working is still unknown. The Reading Monitor colliery opened today after five months idleness; 400 persons will be employed.

A FARMERS' LEAGUE.

Farmers from Eleven Pennsylvania Counties Organize.

GREENSBURG, Pa., May 31.—Representative farmers from eleven counties in the state met here for the purpose of forming an organization to be known as the Farmers' State League, the objects of which are to protect the farmers against political jobbers in legislation and to seek representation in all matters touching their interests. The league will be made up of members of both parties. State Organizer Pierce, of the New York Dairymen's association, was present and talked encouragingly of similar organizations in other states. There were two representatives from each of the eleven counties and permanent officers were elected as follows:

President, J. K. McElhoes, of Indiana; secretary, J. LeMoyne, of Washington; vice president, Eashart Reeder, of Venango, and treasurer, Isaac Hazen, of Crawford. The executive committee consists of J. S. Bucannon, of Washington; D. S. Dixon, of Allegheny; J. C. McClure, of Westmoreland; Isaac Hazen, of Crawford, and Harry Mahn, of Indiana. A meeting will be held in Pittsburg at an early date, at which time it is expected that the roll of membership will be largely increased. The representative farmers of the state will be asked to lend their aid to the furtherance of the cause of the league.

A Miraculous Escape.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 3.—A young man named Peter Rice made a most miraculous escape from death at the Dobson shaft, near this city. The shaft is 118 feet deep. It is a mere temporary opening and is driven as a test hole. The stuff is hoisted in a bucket holding about a ton. Rice attempted to ascend the shaft by clinging to the bucket. When about fifty feet from the bottom the rope broke and man and bucket went pitching into the dark abyss. How it is that the man was not crushed to death is a mystery. When gotten out he was in a limp and apparently lifeless condition, but he recovered his speech in a short time and the discovery was made that no bones were broken, although it is hardly likely that the man will recover from the internal injuries received. He was taken to the Miners' hospital.

The Lutheran Ministerium.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., June 3.—The session of the Lutheran ministerium was resumed in Salem Lutheran church with a large attendance and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The statistical report was adopted and the committee continued. The committee on ministerial session reported the following clergy for admission to the synod and they were received: Rev. J. D. Roth, of Indiana synod; Rev. Charles W. Jefferis, of Pittsburg synod; Rev. A. M. Waber, of New York ministerium; Rev. J. Fishburn, of East Pennsylvania synod; Rev. E. Hannaman, of the German synod of Iowa; Rev. Louis Novomesky, of the Lutheran church of Hungary; and Rev. J. N. Wetzler, of Pittsburg synod.

Charged with Manslaughter.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 2.—Richard Kirk, of Ohio, president of the United Miners' association of America, appeared before Alderman Rooney and charged T. H. Phillips, division superintendent of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company, with manslaughter for the death of the seven men killed in the Nottingham colliery at Plymouth, on Feb. 1, by an explosion of gas. At the inquest which followed the case it was shown that the mine foreman had been negligent and he was arrested under the special provision of the mine law and is now awaiting trial.

A Street Duel.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., May 31.—During a fight between Italians among themselves in a store here citizens interfered, putting the Italians out. Vincenzo Feraro ran up the street, revolver in hand, threatening to shoot any one interfering with him. Policeman McGovern met the Italian, ordering him to put up his revolver. He replied by firing at the officer. The officer returned fire. Several shots were exchanged on both sides. Feraro finally falling, shot through the stomach. McGovern's coat and vest was pierced by a bullet, but he was unhurt. Feraro leaves a wife and five children in Italy.

An American Held in Austria.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 2.—Stiple Swick, an Austrian, came to the United States from Europe June 22, 1883. June 23, 1888, he declared his intentions before the courts of Lackawanna county to become an American citizen. A few months ago he went back to Austria to sell property belonging to him there and to bring his family to this country. He wrote to the Clerk of the Courts Thomas that he is detained on the Austrian frontier and asked that the record of his declaration of intentions be forwarded to Secretary of State Blaine. The request was at once complied with.

A Fatal Amusement.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 29.—John McKnight, helper at one of the furnaces at Fullerton, went there ahead of time, and while waiting for the puddlers amused himself by leaping on a car and releasing the brakes. The car started suddenly down a grade. McKnight fell on the track, and one leg and his skull were crushed flat. Death was instantaneous.

A Wife Beater's Suicide.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 31.—James Shaughnessy, aged 25 years, who has been in jail since January last for abusing his wife, was released a few days ago. Yesterday he went to his home and was refused admittance. He stepped out on the sidewalk, drew a revolver, and shot himself in the abdomen. He will die.

Abandoned Her Babes.

ERIE, Pa., June 2.—The bodies of two babes which had been born alive were found in a grass plot on the outskirts of the city by the authorities and circumstances led to the arrest of Mrs. William Abel, a young German woman. The evidence is so strong against her that she has been held for a hearing. The woman is good looking and has always borne a good reputation.

The Mine Full of Gas.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 2.—The fire bosses at the Stanton mine, operated by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company, reported the mines full of gas, as to be unsafe. Work was ordered suspended for the present.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Democratic legislature of Rhode Island organized and elected John W. Davis governor.

Walter E. Rex resigned as president of the Merchants' Trust company, of Philadelphia. He was a director of the suspended American Life Insurance company.

Philadelphia publishers will oppose the school book trust.

Thomas J. Bunn, postmaster of Bloomington, Ill., under Johnson and Cleveland, was knocked down by a bicycle and probably fatally injured.

The Rhode Island legislature in grand committee elected Elisha W. Bucklin of Pawtucket, Democrat, state auditor over William C. Townsend of Newport and Byron A. Andrews of Smithfield, Republicans, by a vote of 57 to 39.

Mark Stanfield, proprietor of the Victoria hotel, New York, and well known to hotel men throughout the country, is dead.

Herr Nessler, the German composer, is dead.

The annual meeting of the old order of Dunkards, at Wabash, Ind., closed with a soup service and the ceremony of washing feet. The order decided that members should not deal in patent rights.

William Astor will build an immense hotel at the corner of Thirty-third street and Fifth avenue, New York. It will be ten stories, sumptuously fitted up, and will cost over $2,000,000. George C. Boldt, of Philadelphia, will manage it.

The authorities of Geneva, Switzerland, have closed all the gambling houses.

Severe earthquake shocks are reported from Indiana.

Benjamin Hawkins was hanged in the jail at Washington for the murder of his wife.

The bill to allow railroads and street railways to use the Meigs system of elevated roads passed the Massacusetts senate to be engrossed.

Count Tolstoi, the great novelist, is pronounced dangerously ill.

Bellini, director of the Arab circus at Vienna, shot himself on account of the bad business done by his show.

The Kehler flour mills, valued at $151,000, were burned at St. Louis.

The steamer Paolhung, trading locally between Chinese ports, was burned at sea. Twenty-two persons who were on board are missing.

Sylvester Gray, of Flushing, O., committed suicide by hanging. He was married two months ago, but quarreled with his wife and this caused him to kill himself.

Seven school children were bitten by a mad dog at St. Joseph, Ill., the dog dying a few minutes later in convulsions. A madstone was applied to each of the children's wounds and it adhered in each case.

The Dominion government having expressed dissatisfaction at the manner in which the coroner conducted his inquest in the Kimber case, Judge Dugas has opened an investigation into the matter at Montreal.

Michael Donlon was burned to death while sleeping in a saloon at Amsterdam, N. Y.

The bodies of two brothers named Raymond were found terribly mangled on the railroad track at Attica, Mich. It is supposed they jumped off a train and fell under the wheels.

C. Redmond, an aeronaut, was killed at Shohomish, Wash., by his balloon catching in the top of a tree and throwing him to the ground.

Albert Wyman, 14 years old, was killed by being run over by a hand car near Monico Junction, Wis. Fred Kroll was fatally and Herman Putinski seriously injured at the same time.

At Curry & O'Brien's rock quarry, near Castle Rock, Colo., a cave in caused the instant death of B. Quist, John Anderson and E. L. Endenberg. Eight other laborers had narrow escapes.

Frank Magelstaff, the watchman, was smothered by a fire in the Hampden mill in Philadelphia. Many other employes escaped with difficulty. The loss will aggregate $85,000.

A waterspout did considerable damage in Fayetteville, Ark., but no lives were lost.

The breaking of the dam near Gunnison, Utah, resulted in the loss of no lives.

Rufus O. Shannon, a student in the normal school, at Covington, O., was drowned while bathing.

A square in the section of San Francisco, Cal., known as Butchertown, was burned. Loss, $50,000.

Enoch Link, a blacksmith, was shot and killed by Frederick Sorter, near Kansas City, Mo. The crime was the result of an old quarrel.

The French government is preparing a bill to limit the hours of labor.

It is stated in London that Henry M. Stanley will go to America in the autumn. He proposes to lecture in most of the principal cities of the United States.

President Harrison visited the Scotch-Irish congress at Pittsburg.

The Bavarian prime minister, Baron von Lutz, has resigned his office on account of ill health.

The congress of the Argentine Republic has passed a bill providing that one-half of the customs duties shall be payable in gold.

Rolla, the parachutist, made an ascension from Stockholm and was drowned at sea.

The British brig Natalie, from New York for Rio Grande de Sul,has been wrecked. The crew was saved.

Mrs. A. Morrow attempted to start the fire with kerosene, in Denver, Col. The can exploded, and the woman and her two children were burned to death.

The wife of Christian Lieferiutz, a rich farmer of Stanford, Ill., took poison with fatal effects. She was despondent from ill health.

The two sons of Charles Johnson were killed by lightning three miles south of Chillicothe, O.

Andrew Dressel, a 13-year-old boy, was shot and mortally wounded in Chicago by a playmate while quarreling over a game of ball.

Four members of a family of seven were fatally poisoned by eating wild parsnips at Lake George, Ont.

THE MARKETS.

Prices on the Stock, Produce and Petroleum Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The market was quiet. Pennsylvania declined. Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Navigation were steady. Reading was strong, but during the afternoon it declined. The general mortgage 4s and the preference income bonds were strong features. The Huntingdon and Broad Top stocks were firm.

Following were the closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	53	Reading g. m. 4s	84⅞
N. Pac. com	35¼	Reading 1st pf. 5s	74½
N. Pac. pf	83⅝	Reading 2d pf. 5s	57¼
Pennsylvania	53⅝	Reading 3d pf. 5s	46
Reading	23½	H. & B. T. com	22⅛
Lehigh Nav	52	H. & B. T. pf	48
St. Paul	76⅞	W. N. Y. & P.	11¼

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 2.—State and western flour dull, weak; low extras, $2.50@3; city mills, $4.35@4.50; city mills patents, $5@5.50.

Wheat—No. 2 red more active; barely steady at ⅛@1c. advance; June, 94⅛@94⅜c.; July, 94⅛@95⅛c.; August, 94⅛@94⅛c.; September, 94⅛@94⅛c.; December, 96@96⅛c.; May, 1891, $1.00⅛.

Barley—Dull; Canadian, 60@72½c.

Corn—No. 2 dull, steady; No. 2, 40¼@40¾c.; steamer mixed, 40@40½c.

Oats—No. 2 quiet, weaker; state, 32½@40c.; western, 32½@40c.

Beef—Strong; plate, $7.75@8; extra mess, $7.25@7.50.

Pork—Steady, quiet; new mess, $13.75@14.25; extra prime, $11.

Lard—Quiet, easy; steam rendered, $6.32½.

Eggs—Strong, fair demand; state and Pennsylvania, 15¼@15½c.; western, 15@15½c.; southwestern, 14¾@15c.; Canadian, 15¼c.

The Oil Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Oil opened at 90¾c. and closed at 89⅝c.

PITTSBURG, June 2.—Market opened at 90⅝c., touched 90⅛c., and then sagged down to 89c. at noon.

"Well I won't make that Thousand Dollars, but I will make enough in savings on my shoes to pay me for my trouble.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

is the *only kind* that *left the leather soft.*"

Ask for Pik-Ron, *which*
WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE
WILL STAIN TINWARE
WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH AND

Varnish at the same time.

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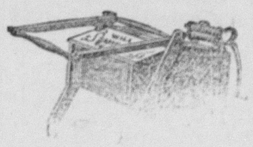
A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH. TRY IT.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.



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My goods are all marked at rock bottom prices. Come and see if you do not wish to buy and do not forget to look at and examine my fine assortment of
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I also have the finest assortment of CALICOES ever brought to this place, and sell it at the the extremely low price of 6 cts. a yard—sold at all other places for 7 and 8 cts. I also have the finest line of
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING
ever put up for the prices I offer them at. I also keep on hand a full line of
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from 25 cts. per yard to 75 cts; none better. Remember I keep a full line of
Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willowware.
— I also carry a fine assortment of —
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Our new stock of goods for the coming seasons has arrived and are open for inspection. It comprises a great variety of novelties in
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in Dress Goods, Ginghams, etc., all selected with great precision to supply the wants and needs of our customers in quality and lowness of price. A full and complete stock of Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, etc., is on counters. We invite inspection of our stock, and we are positive that you be satisfied then of the low prices we sell our goods at.
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CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion.
Without injurious medication.
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after May 11, 1890.

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
	"	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
	"	Montandon	5 56 a m
	"	Williamsport	7 10 a m
	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
	"	Lock Haven	7 56 a m
	"	Renovo	8 55 a m
	arr at	Erie	4 05 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	New York	12 15 a m
	"	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
	"	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
	"	Montandon	10 12 a m
	"	Williamsport	11 10 a m
	arr at	Lock Haven	12 05 p m

Sunday Train—News Express, runs also on Sunday.

NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	New York	6 20 a m
	"	Philadelphia	8 50 a m
	"	Harrisburg	12 15a m
	"	Montandon	2 03 a m
	arr at	Williamsport	3 05 p m
	"	Lock Haven	4 15 p m
	"	Renovo	5 15 p m
	"	Kane	9 25 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 40 p m
	"	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
	"	Montandon	5 54 p m
	"	Williamsport	7 10 p m
	"	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
	arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m
WMSPORT EXP	leaves	Philadelphia	4 25 p m
	"	Harrisburg	7 20 p m
	"	Montandon	9 34 p m
	arrives at	Williamsport	10 30 p m

Sunday Train.—Williamsport express runs also on Sunday.

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
	"	Jersey Shore	7 25 a m
	"	Williamsport	8 15 a m
	"	Montandon	9 17 a m
	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
	"	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
	"	Renovo	10 15 a m
	"	Lock Haven	11 10 a m
	"	Williamsport	12 15 p m
	"	Montandon	1 14 p m
	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13 p m
	"	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO ACC'N	leaves	Renovo	4 20 p m
	"	Lock Haven	5 55 p m
	"	Williamsport	6 40 p m
	"	Montandon	7 42 p m
	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 45 p m
	"	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs on Sunday from Lock Haven.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	3 00 p m
	"	Renovo	10 30 p m
	"	Lock Haven	11 25 p m
	"	Williamsport	12 25 a m
	"	Montandon	1 29 a m
	arr at	Harrisburg	3 22 a m
	"	Philadelphia	6 50 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

SOUTHERN EXP	leaves	Williamsport	1 30 a m
	"	Montandon	2 30 a m
	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
	"	Philadelphia	10 20 a m

Sunday Train—Southern Express east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, Renovo Accommodation East & Erie Mail East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

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Westward.					Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
2 05	10 15	5 50	Montandon	7 10	1 10	5 45
2 15	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	7 00	1 00	5 35
2 26		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
2 32		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 43		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 58		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
3 08		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 44		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 55		7 51	Coburn	7 27		3 55
4 04		7 59	Zerby	7 19		3 45
4 13		8 08	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
4 21		8 16	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
4 28		8 22	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
4 35		8 30	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 43		8 37	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 48		8 42	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 52		8 46	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 57		8 51	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
5 06		9 00	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
5 10		9 04	Axemann	6 04		2 34
5 15		9 10	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, 1.45p m and 7.30 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 p m, 1.20 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 45 p m.

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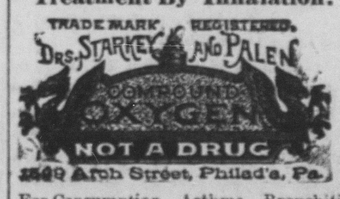

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A KEEPER SAND-BAGGED.

DARING ESCAPE OE CONVICTS FROM THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.

TWO FIREBUGS SERVING LONG TERMS GET AWAY WITH $800 BELONGING TO CAPTAIN PARKER.

TRENTON, May 28.—Henry Jackson and Thomas Thomas, two thirty-year colored convicts at the State Prison, escaped to-night. They sand bagged, with a stocking full of sand, Charles Parker, the night door-keeper, in the office of the prison clerk, and left him senseless on the floor. After tying him securely and gagging him with an apron, and taking from his pocket the keys, two revolvers and $800 in money, they left.

It was one of the most daring deeds ever perpetrated in the New Jersey prison. They were both sentenced in February, 1884, for 30 years. They were in the gang of firebugs which so long infested Red Bank, but which was at last broken up by the incarceration of a number of them. The two men who escaped were both intelligent young negroes, and they were trusted servants in the private apartments of head keeper Patterson. These apartments are located at the front entrance of the prison on the left, while on the right are the office of the clerk and the room for the reception of visitors. A wide corridor leads to the centre, and the entrance to this is through heavy iron doors. None but trusted prisoners are allowed outside of these doors. At half-past 7 o'clock in the evening a portion of the prisoners pass through the centre up stairs to the school room. At that time the doors leading from the centre to the corridor are always locked. It was during this period that the convicts escaped. When the doors were locked to-night one of the oldest and most efficient deputies in the prison, Captain Charles J. Parker, was on guard on the outside of the doors in the main corridor. The two convicts who escaped were engaged, or were supposed to be, at their duties about the head keeper's department. They were usually allowed to stay out until the prison was lighted up inside; then they were taken to their cells. When Captain Parker had locked the doors, he turned and walked down toward's the clerk's office, which is in a little extension of the building, to the right of the main entrance, and entircly isolated from it. As he was entering the office, and while his back was towards the keeper's apartments, the two negroes pounced upon him. One of them was armed with a stocking filled with sand, and with this struck the keeper on the back of the head several times, knocking him upon the floor in a senseless condition. They then tied his feet and hands with cord which they had in their possession, and knotted a big apron around his neck and mouth so tightly that he could not make an outcry. They then took time to search the deputy's pockets and found a roll of bills amounting to $68 or $70, and notes which it is believed will aggregate $800 in all. Captain Parker was so dazed last night that he could scarcely tell the exact amount. They also took his revolver and keys to the entrance, and with the other plunder escaped. The keepers in the centre wondered why the doors were not unlocked by Captain Parker, and, when an inquiry was started, Captain Parker was found lying on the floor where he had been knocked. He was still unable to speak coherently. The deputy was unbound and carried into the head keeper's apartments. Dr. Rice was summoned and treated him. He found that he was severely bruised about the head and shoulders, but did not pronounce the wounds serious. The captain was in a dazed condition up to a late hour. Investigation showed that the convicts had not gone out in the prison garb alone. They had each taken a pair of trousers and an overcoat, the garments being part of the blue uniforms worn by the officers. One of the overcoats is a light, and the other a heavy garment. Word was at once telegraphed to New York, Philadelphia and all the cities in New Jersey of the escape.

It is not believed that the convicts knew about the money in the possession of the keeper. Jackson is a light colored man, about 20 years of age, five feet six inches in height, with a number of scars on his head. Thomas is also light, about 25 years old, with scars on the back of his left hand and on his neck and face.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—James Hinds, a policeman in Madison, Indiana, shot and fatally wounded Carlos Aulte on the 26th. Aulte had been paying attention to Hinds's daughter for some time, against the wishes of her father. He is said to be an estimable young man, and the shooting, it is reported, has provoked intense indignation against Hinds.

—John Williamson, 60 years of age, a laborer on the farm of Jeff. Moore, was found in the public park in Sedalia, Missouri, on the morning of the 26th, almost dead from the effects of a dose of strychnine, taken with suicidal intent. He was given medical assistance and will recover. Soon afterwards a farmer in the vicinity of the Moore farm reported the discovery there of the dead bodies of Jeff. Moore and his son Charles. He also reported the place deserted. The Moores had been killed with an axe, and it is supposed Williamson committed the crime, intending to rob the house, and, finding nothing of value and fearing detection, attempted to commit suicide. John Straling, living near Selma, Johnston county, North Carolina, was surrounded by a party of masked men while on his way home on the evening of the 24th, tied to a tree and shot to death. His neighbors accused him of murder and arson. A. N. Kimball was murdered in Jackson, Mississippi, on the evening of the 24th. There is no clue to the murderer. It is supposed the crime was committed for the purpose of robbery, as Mr. Kimball was receiver of Public Moneys. A despatch from Albuquerque, New Mexico, says that on the afternoon of the 25th, a great crowd of Mexicans assembled at Tondri Brothers' Vineyard, near Los Lunas, to witness a hosre race. Wine flowed freely and nearly every one became intoxicated. Vincent Artiga and two brothers named Conway became involved in a quarrel, when Artiga shot and killed one and fatally wounded the other.

A passenger train on the Atlantic Coast line was wrecked near Columbia, South Carolina, on the evening of the 26th by a washout. Several persons were injured, but none fatally. A freight train on the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad broke into three sections near Huntensburg, Ill. The middle section ran back into the rear cars, striking cars loaded with race horses. Several cars were derailed and the horses were thrown against the partitions. Of the occupants of the cars, F. W. Hay had a badly bruised ankle, Pat Duffy's face was badly bruised and others were slightly injured. Among the horses Blarneystone and Consolation were bruised.

The body of Arthur Davis, aged 10 years, was found floating in the Susquehanna river, near Berwick, Pa., on the 28th. It will be remembered that the boy was blown into a creek at Edwardsville and drowned, during a heavy rain storm. Adolph and Gustav Wilke, aged 20 and 18 years, were drowned near Sheboygan, Wisconsin, on the 26th. Their boat capsized. Jas. Quick was killed in a mine at Tanner, Minnesota, recently, and, when his young wife was informed of his death, she became violently insane.

—A despatch from Fresno, California, says that San Joaquin and Kings rivers are higher than ever before about Elkhorn. Many thousands of acres are inundated. The bridges over both the rivers have been washed away. The snow in the mountains has only commenced to melt.

—Ernest Koch, 19 years of age, was shot and instantly killed in Springfield, Illinois, on the evening of the 27th, by Policeman Laurer. Koch was one of a crowd of boys raising a disturbance and the officer arrested him, and, followed by the crowd, went to the box to call a patrol. Koch took advantage of his temporary release and started to run. The officer commanded him to stop, but he kept on running, whereupon the officer shot him. The Kimber mystery was cleared up in Montreal on the 28th by the finding of the young Englishman's body in the reservoir. His throat was cut. Foul play is suspected. G. W. Southwait, an artist, was on the 28th found in his studio in Des Moines, Iowa, fatally stabbed. His pockets had been rifled.

—Jessie J. Jones, a farmer of Convoy township, Lancaster county, Penna., was killed by being caught in a steam thresher, on the afternoon of the 27th. While Mrs. George Graham and Mrs. Lucy Burger, with their children, were out riding near Urbana, Indiana, on the 27th, their horse began kicking and struck the little son of Mrs. Graham, who was sitting down in front, fracturing his skull. Mrs. Berger then leaned forward with her infant, and the horse struck the child in the forehead, inflicting fatal injuries. Mamie Lovely, aged 14 years, and Lillie Maine, aged 6 years, were drowned at Minneapolis on the 28th, by falling from an unsafe foot bridge.

—Jacob Epstein, aged 27 years, a Russian cigar maker, in New York, on the 29th, shot his wife in the back and then fired a bullet into his mouth. Epstein demanded money for drink which the wife would not give him. She was a hard working woman, and earned money by washing and scrubbing. The couple was married about eight years ago. The doctors at the hospital said that the man's wound was not necessarily fatal. The woman is in a critical condition. Epstein said he discovered acts of infidelity on the part of his wife, and that was the reason he shot her. Several days ago Leon Barlow and M. Goudine, prominent young men in El Paso, Texas, had some words about the latter's attention to Barlow's sixteen-year-old sister. The affair was patched up and nothing more thought about it until the evening of the 27th, when the two met in front of the Gem Theatre, when Goudine pulled a gun and shot Barlow twice, one ball passing through the lungs and the other through the liver. The wounded man died four hours after. When Goudine fired the first shot the firing became general among the crowd gathered in front of the theatre, and three disinterested parties were slightly wounded.

—The equestrian statue of General Lee was unveiled in Richmond, Virginia, on the 29th. There was a procession in which it was estimated 20,000 persons participated. An oration was delivered by Colonel Archer Anderson.

—A block of frame buildings in Seattle, Washington, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 29th, and 200 of the 300 inmates barely escaped with their lives. It is thought that five perished. The loss on property is about $50,000; insurance, $15,000.

—The Coroner's inquest into the case of the Longue Pointe Asylum fire in Montreal has been concluded. The jury could not say how the fire broke out, and made several recommendations how such buildings should be constructed. A statement was also submitted by Rev. Sister St. Charles showing that 91 inmates were missing, instead of 50, as formerly reported, viz., 6 men, 5 Sisters and 80 women patients.

At St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 29th, Gerhard Thaden and J. B. Toll, principals in the great real estate forgery case, were sentenced to the penitentiary for ten and eight years respectively. Partello, the other principal, was sentenced last March to eight years and five months. All had appealed to the Supreme Court, but without avail.

Two burglars broke into the store of Thomas F. King, at Drakesville, New Jersey, on the evening of the 26th, and secured $200 in money. Mr. King heard them, and giving chase, fired several shots at them. One of the burglars was wounded, probably fatally. He refuses to give his name.

51st CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

—In the United States Senate, on the 26th, Mr. Carlisle was sworn in as Senator from Kentucky for the unexpired term of Mr. Beck. Mr. Ingalls introduced a Wage Workers' Alliance bill (which he did not endorse) "to abolish landlordism." Mr. George, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill subjecting National bank and Treasury notes to State taxation, and it was placed on the calendar. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 28th, the bill for the adjustment of accounts of workmen under the Eight-hour law and the bill providing for a register of labor were reported and placed on the calendar. The Original Packages bill was discussed. Mr. Carlisle was appointed a member of the Committees on Finance, Territories and Woman Suffrage. A conference report on the bill to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of internal revenue was agreed to. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate, on the 28th, Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported an amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, providing for the appointment of three Commissioners to represent the United States in the Inter-continental Railway Commission, and also providing for a detail of army and navy officers to make surveys under the commission. The Original Package bill and the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill were discussed, but neither was acted upon. During the debate on the Original Package bill (which was taken up a second time) the Senate, finding itself without a quorum, adjourned.

In the United States Senate, on the 27th, Mr. Teller introduced a joint resolution declaring the determination of the United States Government to adhere to bimetallism. It was laid on the table and ordered printed. The Original Package bill was considered, and a substitute offered by Mr. Gray was adopted. The bill was then passed—yeas 34, nays 10. The River and Harbor bill was received from the House and referred. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 26th, Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, was elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of Mr. Reed. Senate bills were passed for a $100,000 Public Building at Canton, Ohio, and increasing to $275,000 the cost of the public building at Jacksonville, Florida. After passing several District of Columbia bills the House adjourned.

In the House on the 28th, the conference report on the Customs Administrative bill was agreed to, Speaker pro tempore Burrows counting a quorum. The River and Harbor bill was discussed until adjournment.

In the House on the 28th, Richard Vaux was qualified as a member from the Third Pennsylvania District, and took his seat. A bill was passed appropriating $125,000 for the establishment of a military park on the battlefield of Chickamauga. The River and Harbor bill was finished in Committee of the Whole, reported to the House and passed. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 29th, the Senate bill for a general forfeiture of land grants was reported with amendments, ordered printed and recommitted. Senate bill for the relief of the widow of Rear Admiral McDougall was passed. The House went into Committee of the Whole on Public Building bills. A number were reported favorably to the House, but, pending action, the point of no quorum was made by Mr. Turpin, of Alabama, and the House adjourned.

How Patti Keeps her Good Looks.

Mme. Patti is a philosopher as well as an artiste. "Good looks, which are nothing more than perfect bodily health," she says, "are woman's stock in trade, while her talent, whatever it may be, is her capital. I have treasured both, but in doing so I had to forego many of the pleasures that the multitude of women enjcy. When I do not sing I go to bed as early as an infant, and I always sleep in a room without a fire. I have the window wide open, because I do not think it wise or safe to breathe again the same air. In getting fresh supplies for my lungs I frequently experience bodily discomfort. Then I rest, not momentarily, but whole days at a time. Our clothes and furniture are protected from wear by not using them. As I don't care to wear out I adopt the plan of a good housekeeper and save myself. I don't rock, I don't fret. I never read or allow people to tell me about the horrible or grewsome, for those things distress and worry me, which agitation can do nobody any good, and does me a great deal of injury. I not only believe but know for a certainty that women fret away their youth and beauty. Care is a disease of the mind, and as insidious as any that preys upon the body. I have no home cares to bother me, and I don't permit my friends to provide any. Mind, I like women and I love society, but one can pay very dearly for social intercourse and friendship."—*Home Journal.*

"A Doctor's Don'ts."

Don't read in omnibusses or other jolting vehicles. Don't pick the teeth with pins or any other hard substance. Don't neglect any opportunity to ensure a variety of food. Don't eat and drink hot and cold things immediately in succession. Don't pamper the appetite with such variety of food as may lead to excess. Don't read, write, or do any delicate work unless receiving the light from the left side. Don't keep the parlor dark unless you value your carpet more than your children's health and your own. Don't endeavor to rest the mind by absolute inactivity; let it seek its rest in other channels, and thus rest the tired part of the brain.

LET parents beware of the candy which the children purchase as they go back and forth to school. Some of it is often strongly flavored with brandy or other liquors.

JUVENILE ATTENDANT CAVALIERS.

A Mighty Useful Being for the Fashionable Married Woman.

Among the products of modern society there is none more remarkable than the juvenile attendant cavalier. A dozen rich and highly respectable New York matrons now provide themselves each with what she is pleased to call "a useful boy," and, to do her justice, it must be acknowledged that she compels the young man to earn his qualifications. Mrs. Grundy has accepted him, and the husband heeds him not. Indeed, he is rather regarded by that individual in the light of an understudy, as he relieves monsieur of many of the social duties which would otherwise interfere with his own engagements, whether of business or of pleasure. There was a time when a married lady of personal attractions would scarcely have ventured to go about anywhere with a good looking young man who was not her husband.

Nowadays we look for the harmless, necessary "tame cat." The fashionable matron takes much pride in the appearance of her cavalier, and to qualify for the position he must in a measure be ornamental as well as useful. Furthermore, he must in no wise be awkward. He must be able to put a cloak around madam's shoulders as well as her maid, and to adjust her opera hood without ruffling her hair. It being part of his duties, too, to attend to her fans, bouquets, opera glasses, programmes, dogs and all such impediments, it is necessary that he should not indulge in the old fashioned occupation of wool gathering, while on no account must he permit himself to cherish the usual masculine aversion to "shopping," for when he is not dispatched alone to execute my lady's orders, which may range from a box at the opera to a box of pearl powder, he is required to be in attendance when she makes the round of dry goods emporiums.

To the onlooker the value of his presence on these occasions, appears limited, for it seems that he does nothing but balance himself on the edge of chairs, adjust his tie in every available mirror, and occasionally make mildly facetious and frequently impertinent comments on the goods. At the restaurants he secures luncheon, and being well drilled in madam's likes and dislikes he thus saves her the trouble of choosing her own fare, and the infliction of getting what she detests.

He is useful, too, in finding the carriage after the theatre or afternoon party, and added to all these serviceable if not exactly intellectual qualities are the advantages that he can be snubbed at will; that he never dare grumble like husbands; and that he never bores with the wearisome attention of older men. To what end do these perfumed dandyettes run errands and act as footmen if not to play at being gay Lotharios? Their reward is that they get taken everywhere, and everybody has to treat them with some civility. Then there is the train of a pretty, or at least, of a popular woman, a distinction which all youths envy. They live on the metaphorical milk and honey of the land, they bask in luxury, and revel in all the best entertainments, pick up "good tips," and eventually, if they are smart, secure a rich bride.

Whittier's Advice to a Youth.

My acquaintance with the poet Whittier dates from a lovely summer afternoon just before my fifteenth birthday. I shall not try to describe the tall, noble figure and delicate yet commanding features with which we are all familiar, nor attempt, either, to repeat the sparkling conversation which ensued.

One thing especially impressed me at the time and will never be forgotten, says a contributor to the *The Writer*. Mr. Whittier said that his early ambition had been to become a prominent politician, and from this ideal he was persuaded only by the earnest appeals of his friends. Taking their advice, he united with the persecuted and obscure sect of Abolitionists, and to this course, he said, he attributed all his success in after life.

Then turning to me and laying his hand on my head, he remarked, in his gentle voice: "My lad, if thou wouldst win success, join thyself to some unpopular, but noble cause." My father chanced to mention, before leaving, that I had occasionally written scraps of poetry. Whittier kindly asked me to send him some verses on my return, and, armed with his autograph, I retreated to the carriage happier, I dare say, than I have ever been before or since.

Some days afterward I mailed to the poet a few rhymes which had seen light in a religious journal published in Boston. The reply, as dear a treasure today as it was then, spoke flatteringly of my effort and closed with the following advice:

"I would not advise thee to publish much for the present. In two or three years much will have been gained by thee. Study, experience, close observation of nature and patient brooding over thy verse will do a great deal for thee. I would, however, advise no young man to depend upon poetry. A profession or trade is needed; and brave work must be done in a world of need and suffering. With kind remembrance of thy father and with all good wishes for thyself, I am truly thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER."

Heartless.

BY ANNIE L. BRAKENRIDGE.

Men say, "She has no heart" and pass her by:
"So cold and passionless,"—but ask not why,—
I know the secret and will tell it you.

A gentle merry maid, she had a heart,
Of her possessions rich, the richest part;
A heart that, true itself, thought all were true.

The hand that reached for it looked strong and white,
Yet foul its purity and weak its might;
She knew not and she gave all, trustingly.

Wearing of toying with it, dealing pain,
The hand that sought it tossed it back again
All bruised and bleeding. Laughed she—bitterly.

And now within the darkness out of sight
She hides it close, lest some new grief should blight.
Call her not heartless, who has borne such ill.

You say she mocks you? Nay, she would but try
If what you speak for truth be truth or lie;
Her heart is healed but scarred; she hides it still.

Call her not heartless who for light doth pray;
Pity her—help her heart to find the day:
Be true, that she her truth need not conceal,
That love may find and all her worth reveal.

UNDER THE CHESTNUT TREE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

BY ISABEL SMITHSON.

I believe that there is no spot on earth where chestnut trees grow, blossom and fruitify as they do at St. Leger of the Ponds. They tower majestically above the few rye and buckwheat fields, and border the three ponds, the still blue waters reflecting their leafy branches. The village stands under the shadow, and the people live on chestnuts for six months of the year, while the greater part of their income is derived from the sale of the wood, in the form of stakes, planks, poles and barrel-hoops, or even as fire-wood.

A few years ago, I was commissioned to go to the cure of St. Leger, and give him the sum of one hundred francs, for the poor of his parish. The money had been sent me from Paris, by the "Baroness de Vircourt," with a letter explaining that her mother was very ill, and desired to bestow an alms upon the poor of her native village.

It was a beautiful day in the beginning of September, and I determined to kill two birds with one stone by carrying the money to the pastor, and then going in search of game, a few partridges, or even a rabbit. Accordingly, I set off, gaitered and armed like a Nimrod, and leisurely traversed the few miles which separated my home from St. Leger.

The population of the village, numbered about one thousand souls. I found the pastor, a robust though venerable man of sixty-five years, seated in a plain lime-washed room on the ground floor of his tiny house. This apartment seemed to serve as parlor, study and sleeping-room all in one, and I judged from the appearance of the surroundings that the money I brought would delight the good man. To my surprise, however, the sight of the bank-note produced little or no effect.

"We have very few poor in this parish," said the Abbe Roussely, "in fact there is no one in want at present."

"No poor?" I exclaimed in amazement, and he replied with a smile.

"The truth is that all my parishioners are what you would call *poor*, but they are so accustomed to their poverty that they are unconscious of it, and therefore, content. In their opinion a diet of chestnuts and potatoes with black bread, and cold water is quite sufficient for week-days, and the addition of pork and cider on Sundays, constitutes luxury. Nevertheless, Madame de Vircourt's money will be very useful to buy medicine and wine, for the sick when winter comes."

"Unfortunately, that will not do," I said, "for my friend has charged me to distribute the alms within twenty-four hours, and I must abide by her wishes."

"And yet I am sure she would not like to have her money used without care and discretion," returned the pastor, "extend the time to forty-eight hours and I will go about and try to make good use of the hundred francs."

"Very well," I replied, "I will return here the day after to-morrow, to learn the result of your efforts. And now can you tell me where in this neighborhood I am most likely to find game?"

"Keep along this road till you come to a narrow lane on the left; follow that and it will lead you to large fields of heath, and if you do not see some grey partridges there you need not expect to find any in this part of the world."

I took leave of him, found the heathfields, and had two days of fine sport. Then I went back to St. Leger for news of the bank-note.

"Monsieur," said the Abbe, as I entered his house, "I have been able to dispose of twenty-five francs for you, and here are the remaining seventy-five."

I could hardly believe my ears, for it seemed incredible, that in a community of a thousand souls, there should be so few poor.

"Perhaps you would be more successful," added the pastor, seeing my surprise, "I should be happy to receive you as my guest if you would share my poor home, and possibly you might, in your ramblings, find means of using the rest of the money."

"I accept," I answered promptly, "for your parishioners are such original, and interesting people that I should be delighted to make their acquaintance."

The next morning, I took my gun and set off in quest of game and poverty. After an hour's walk, I reached a charcoal-burner's cabin; it stood in a grove of chestnut trees that was so thick, one would almost have thought it a forest, and its owner, a man of about seventy years invited me to enter; as it was beginning to rain. I accepted his offer, and seated myself on a tree-stump which did duty for a chair, and while my host, and I conversed I glanced round me curiously. In a corner of the poor room was a heap of straw and rags which evidently served as a bed; and I said to myself that poverty was to be found here, if anywhere. The charcoal-burner was called Mistonflet, and when I told him my name and profession he exclaimed that he had known my father. Speaking of him with such artless expressions of affection and esteem that I could scarcely restrain my tears.

I resolved to give him enough money to buy himself a mattress and a quilt, and was making up my mind how to introduce the subject, when the old man asked suddenly.

"Will you do me a favor, Monsieur?"

"Certainly," I said, "as many favors as you like."

"You are very good, Sir." I have a niece in your town, whose husband died three months ago, leaving her to support four children, and the eldest can hardly tell its right hand from its left. I want to give her a little help, and I have some money here that I have had no means of sending to her. Providence must have led you here today, for you will not object to taking this packet to her, ten francs, for Jeanne Vanthier 19, Coq street."

I took the packet from him with one hand, and with the other returned to my pocket the twenty franc piece, which I had just pulled out to bestow on him. How could I offer alms to a man who was giving to those still poorer than himself?

When I left Mistonflet, chance led me to a cottage, which, though larger than the charcoal-burner's cabin, was hardly less poor-looking. I entered into conversation with a middle aged woman I found there, and learned that her husband had died a few years ago, leaving her with three children, one an infant in arms. If the children had not inherited from their father delicacy of constitution which made it necessary for them to have all kinds of expensive fare, it would not have been so hard for her to bring them up.

"Just think, Sir," she said gravely, "I was once on the point of begging bread for my little ones! But, thanks to the goodness of God, that time is passed, and we are able to live on our earnings instead of on charity. My eldest boy makes twenty *sous* a day, and my second, makes ten."

Again I put the twenty franc piece back in my pocket.

"Surely," I said, "every one about here is not so fortunate as you are. Is there no one in this parish who would be glad of a little help?" I explained to her the errand with which I was charged, and she stood thinking for several minutes.

"No, I do not know of any one in actual want," she said at last, "the good lady's money would only be wasted, the men would buy wine with it, and the girls, finery and gewgaws."

"It is to be given only to the poorest people," I said, and was about to take my leave of her when she exclaimed suddenly.

"I ought to have remembered the Bourdons! Old Bourdon broke his leg three days ago, and as he has a wife and five children to support—"

"Where does he live?" I asked abruptly.

"At Martissons, only a little way from here Sir," was the reply, and I hurried off in the direction she indicated. The "little way" proved to be three or four miles across freshly ploughed fields, and through heath and furze that reached to my knees. At last I arrived at a cottage before the door of which sat a man chopping wood and whistling a rustic air.

"I want to see a man named Bourdon," I said.

"I am Bourdon," was the answer.

"You have lately been so unfortunate as to break your leg, have you not?"

"No, it was a sprain, that is all."

"But it must have caused you to lose a great deal of time," I suggested, and the man answered cheerily.

"Oh no, not much, I have to go to bed a little earlier and get up a little later than usual, but that does not make much difference."

It was evident that he did not need my money, and I turned away from him in a rage. A little later I reached the cross-roads, in the centre of which stood the most magnificent chestnut tree I had ever seen. At the foot of the tree a woman was crouched, a poor old creature clad in rags and shivering all over.

"Are you ill, my good woman?" I asked.

"Yes, I have had chills and fever for the last three months," she gasped, and I thrust into her shaking hand my twenty franc piece exclaiming.

"Buy some quinine!"

She called down a thousand blessings on my head, and I returned triumphant to the Abbe.

"Well, are you satisfied?" he asked.

"Perfectly," was my reply, "I have found a rabbit, three partridges and a pauper."

When I told him about the old woman with chills he laughed merrily.

"Is that how you carry out your friend's orders?" he asked.

"What do you mean, Monsieur?" I said in return, "do you not think that poor creature a fit object for charity?"

"Yes indeed, I do, but you were to give the money to the poor of St. Leger, and Madeleine Arbois, whom you met on the cross-roads belongs to the parish of Tuillieres."

That very evening I wrote to Madame de Vircourt, told her of the difficulties I had met with, and asked permission to distribute the money among the poor of my own town.

Her reply was favorable and I had only to go into two houses near my own to dispose of the fifty-five francs. Alas! if I had had three or four times the amount I should have had no difficulty in getting rid of it, there were so many poor. It is true that these people did not possess less than the inhabitants of St. Leger; indeed most of them had a great deal more, but their small wretched homes were within sight of palatial mansions, and they saw people living on rich meats and wines, while they themselves had only bread and vegetables. It was the contrast that made their poverty so bitter and unbearable.

I have lately heard that St. Leger, has become the happy possessor of two factories, and has great prospects for the future, but I am afraid that if I were now to go back to the little hamlet under the chestnut-trees, I should find there more want and misery than I would be able to relieve.

RECEIVE (wealth or prosperity) without arrogance; and be ready to let it go.

THE wretched condition of the convicts in the mining camps of Alabama has moved a woman to effort, Miss Julia Tutwiler being busily engaged in establishing schools among them.

A Legend.

There has come to my mind a legend, a
thing I had half forgot,
And whether I read it or dreamed it, ah,
well, it matters not.
It is said in heaven, at twilight, a great
bell softly swings,
And man may listen and hearken to the
wonderful music that rings,
If he puts from his heart's inner chamber
all the passion, pain, and strife,
Heartache and weary longing that throb in
the pulses of life—
If he thrust from his soul all hatred, all
thoughts of wicked things,
He can hear in the holy twilight how the
bell of the angels rings.
And I think there lies in this legend, if we
open our eyes to see,
Somewhat of an inner meaning, my friend,
to you and to me.
Let us look in our hearts and question,
Can pure thoughts enter in
To a soul if it be already the dwelling of
thoughts of sin?
So then let us ponder a little; let us look in
our hearts and see
If the twilight bell of the angels could ring
for us—you and me.

LITTLE JERRY.

BY J. L. HARBOUR.

"You won't forget any of the places, will you, Jerry?"

"No, father."

"And you won't leave pint cans at any of the places where you'd ought to leave quarts?"

"No, sir."

"And remember what I told you about Miss Perkins. She's to have an extra pint to-day, and you're to leave it in the basement. She leaves the door unlocked on purpose, 'cause she says she can't bear milk after it's froze; and it's so stinging cold this morning it'd be froze clear through 'fore it was taken in if it wasn't put inside. You'll be sure not to leave it outside Jerry?"

"I'll put it just where you say, father—in the basement."

"All right; that's a good boy. I hate to send you out alone this way, Jerry, and I shan't do it again soon. Drive careful, and get home as soon as you can."

"Yes, I will," replied Jerry, as he climbed into the milk wagon standing in his father's barnyard, and took the lines into his hands.

It was just four o'clock in the morning of a cold winter day, and little Jerry Hawes was only ten years old. He was to drive two miles to the city alone in the cold and darkness of a January morning. And, after reaching the city, he was to go rattling around over the stony streets leaving milk at sixteen different places, and then drive home again, with the wind almost lifting him from the seat of the wagon, and the snow in his face.

His father had a small dairy, and supplied sixteen families with milk. He carried it around himself, but on this particular morning he had to go to a distant city on an important errand, and must be off before daylight if he would reach home that night. He had tried in vain to get some one to deliver the milk to his customers that morning, and Jerry had himself proposed carrying it.

"I know all the places," he said, "for I've often gone with you in the summer time. I'm not a bit afraid, and I know I can deliver the milk just as well as anybody."

He was a robust and courageous little fellow, but he did feel a little timid as he turned into the woods which hid his father's house from view. And it was colder than he expected to find it. The lines felt like bands of ice in his hands even through his thick mittens. His teeth chattered, and he put the lines between his knees while he swung his little arms around and clapped his hands together. Finally Jerry tied the lines together and threw them over the dash-board, while he jumped out and ran along by the side of the horse and cart to rid himself of the numbness in his feet and legs.

And so they entered the deserted streets of the city, Jerry and the cart and old Bally the horse. There was no life nor stir in the city streets. All the houses were dark, but the street lamps were burning, and Jerry seemed to feel a sense of companionship and friendliness in their twinkling lights.

He came to the first place at which he was to leave milk, a tall, gloomy looking house. He climbed down from the cart and hurried through a dark, covered entrance way to the rear of the house, put the two-quart can of milk down and ran back to the cart, glad to be with it and old Bally again.

So he went to the end of his route bravely and manfully. There was but one can left in the cart, and that was for Miss Perkins, an old lady who lived in a large and beautiful house at the end of a handsome street.

Jerry remembered all his father had said about finding the basement door unlocked, and about putting the milk inside where it would not be frozen. He found the rear door unlocked, but dreaded to open it and step into the dark little entrance, at the end of which there was a second door securely locked, but this little hallway was not so dark as Jerry expected to find it. The second door had in its upper half a sash in which there were four small panes of glass, through which a bright light was streaming. Jerry stood on his tiptoes and peered through the glass, he hardly knew why, for he was not one of your idly curious kind of boys. He had an instinctive feeling that something was wrong; and what he saw caused the little milkman to utter a low exclamation of wonder and affright—the whole basement seemed to be a mass of smoke and flames!

He knew nothing about fire-alarm boxes. Indeed, he was so dazed and terrified for a moment that he did not seem to know anything at all! Then he ran wildly out into the yard and around the house, his shrill, childish voice piercing the frosty air with its cry of "Fire! fire! fire!"

He ran up the broad front steps, and kicked and hammered on the great oaken door, crying out wildly: "Fire! Miss Perkins! O *Miss* Perkins! Your house is on fire! F-i-i-i-re! F-i-i-i-re!"

Old Bally, shivering with drooping head at the gate, pricked up his ears, and turned his head toward the house, while Jerry jumped up and down in his excitement, shrieking out the dreaded cry of "fire" with every breath.

The front parlor windows reached to the floor of the wide piazza in front of them, and were made of a single sheet of glass. In his excitement and eagerness to arouse the inmates of the house, Jerry ran to one of these long windows and kicked in the glass with his stout boots; then he crawled into the room, and into a great hall, just as some one came to the head of the stairs, lamp in hand. It was Miss Perkins herself, with a great scarlet blanket thrown around her.

Jerry ran swiftly up the stairs shouting: "Fire, ma'am! fire! The cellar is all on fire!"

"Goodness mercy!" shrieked Miss Perkins, "I thought I smelled smoke. Give the alarm, somebody!"

But Jerry's shrill, childish voice had given the alarm both within and without the house. Servants came running down the stairs, the street was filling with people, a policeman was trying to kick in the doors, a fire engine came around the corner with a great rush and noise.

"Old Bally will be scared out of his senses," was Jerry's mental comment, as he rushed out of the house fast filling with smoke and flames.

But some one had kindly led old Bally away, and hitched him to a lamp post up the street; and there Jerry found him, half an hour later, after hearing the fireman crying out: "It's all out now. We can save the house yet."

And Jerry drove home in the dawn of the new day, too excited to mind the cold. The short, winter day was drawing to a close when Jerry came home from school that night.

He had walked more than a mile, and burst into the house crying out: "Whew! but it's cold! I tell you, it'll—"

He stopped short when he saw a strange lady sitting by the fireside, a short, stout lady with gray hair showing under her handsome bonnet.

"Ah, this is the little boy I've been waiting for, is it?" she said when Jerry came in. "Come and shake hands with me, won't you? I've driven out to tell you how grateful I am for what you did this morning. My house and myself might have been burned had it not been for you. You are a very brave and good little boy, I am sure, and I want to become better acquainted with you."

My story would have to be twice as long as it is, if I were to tell you of all the good and pleasant and helpful things that came into Jerry's heretofore rather dreary life through his "becoming acquainted" with Miss Marcia Perkins.—*The Congregationalist.*

Proverbs About Rain.

The past few months in this latitude have been so dry (?) that we feel that our readers will all be interested in some old "saws" concerning signs of rain.

When there is unusual clearness in the atmosphere, and objects are seen very distinctly, there will probably be rain. When clouds are gathering toward the sun at setting, with a rosy hue, they foretell rain.

Evening gray and morning red.
Put on your hat, or you'll wet your head.

If rain commences before day, it will stop before 8 a. m.; if it begins about noon, it will continue through the afternoon; if not till 5 p. m., it will rain through the night; if it clears off in the night, it will rain the next day.

If it rains before seven,
It will clear before eleven.

If it rains before sunrise, expect a fair afternoon. If it rains when the sun shines, it will rain the next day. If clouds appear suddenly in the south, expect rain.

Rain from the south prevents the drouth,
But rain from the west is always best.

When rain comes from the west it will not continue long. If rain falls during an east wind it will continue a full day. If an assemblage of small clouds spread out or become thicker or darker, expect rain. Small, inky clouds foretell rain. Dark clouds in the west at sunrise indicate rain on that day. If the sky after fine weather becomes heavy with small clouds, expect rain.

THE Italians and Chinese of N. Y. have become so far Americanized as to organize mutual benefit and relief associations. Two Italian associations and one Chinese society filed certificates of incorporation with the Secretary of State in March last. The Chinese society was entitled "The Chinese Charitable and Benevolent Association of New York." Its object, as stated, is "to care for the sick and destitute Chinamen in New York city; to give advice and pecuniary assistance to reputable and deserving Chinamen as may be required, and to aid and succor them when in need." The signatures of the trustees and incorporators are all in English, and are good specimens of penmanship. The Italian societies are The Masanello Society and Laborers Union of Mutual Benefit of New York, and the Aviglianese Club of Mutual Benefit of New York. The object of each is the mutual aid, protection, and benefit of its members.

AN old friend spoke these words of counsel to some young acquaintances recently. They are herein submitted because the advice is sound and worthy of trial: There is as much connection between the words and the thoughts as there is between the thoughts and the words; the latter are not only the expressions of the former, but they have a power to react upon the soul, and leave the stains of their corruption there. A young man who allows himself to use one profane or vulgar word has not only shown that there is a foul spot on his mind, but, by the utterance of that word, he extends that spot and inflames it till by indulgence it will soon pollute and ruin the whole soul. Be careful of your words as well as your thoughts. If you can control the tongue that no improper words are pronounced by it, you will soon be able also to control the mind and save that from corruption. You extinguish the fire by smothering it. Try this practice a little while and you will soon have the command of yourself.

Too much of the religion in this world consists in confessing our sins to ourselves and to each other.

Private Economy.

BY JAMES M. LORING.

I have for a long time meditated writing an essay on Private Economy. With no intention of associating myself with such distinguished names in literature, I am reminded that Emerson wrote one on "Wealth" and Lord Bacon one on "Riches."

Political Economy, or as Adam Smith called it, "The Wealth of Nations," has long been denominated the "Dismal Science." The diagnosis of a nation's financial condition generally shows the disease to be chronic, and the disorder is said to be organic. Why this should be, is a mystery.

I have often noticed that the same thing is true of private individuals. Every man, no matter how poor or rich, is in a chronic state of more liabilities than assets, more debts than ways to meet them, whether it be John Jones, grocer on some cross-roads near a little western town, or Jay Gould who pines for more railroads to devour and has not the wherewith to get them. So private domestic economy is also a "dismal science."

I have in my case endeavored to make it otherwise, and I will here set forth some of the rules I have persistently and consistently followed for a quarter of a century, so that others may possibly get a leaf out of my book that may help them in the future. A large part of what I say will constitute a revelation of private history. It is immaterial what the particular business of an individual may be; these methods with proper modifications will apply to any vocation in life.

My first maxim which I have followed through life is, the best use of money is to pay debts with. The first debts a person has are small personal debts. Every man whether he gets a salary, or fees, or wages, immediately on the receipt of any considerable sum should apply it to the payment of all miscellaneous small debts; finally by this method all will be paid. When they are once paid, create no more. It gives a man a bad name to owe a great many small debts created on trusting to his honor, which he either cannot or will not pay.

Another rule, never make small personal loans of friends; this also imperils one's financial standing and it soon gets noised around, and finally such a one is shunned and refused when he is perfectly good. If you need money, make a business matter of it and apply for a loan and get it and proper security, fixing a definite time for its repayment at a fixed rate of interest.

When you apply for a loan, make up your mind beforehand like Antonio in the "Merchant of Venice," how much you want, for how long, at what rate of interest, and on what security. Do not make the mistake that Antonio did and tell for what reason he wanted it, "to marry Portia,"—that was strictly not Shylock's business and he took advantage of it to insert a cruel condition in the bond. Often it defeats the loan, as the lender may criticise the object of your borrowing and advise you that you do not really need it, and point out other ways to you to get along without it. All the lender needs to know is simply that you want it; more does not concern him to know.

Never mutilate a large sum of money and fritter it away on many divided objects, but rather make a payment on account of some larger debt. Should you owe a debt get permission to pay it in instalments; should money be coming to you, always have the payments as large as possible. I once built a dwelling house that cost me about twenty-five hundred dollars. I owned the ground, but had no money to pay for the material and labor. I finished the house in three months, have lived in it ever since, and in one and a half years from the building of it, had it paid for without placing a deed or trust on the property. The labor bills I met by small sums out of my business as they came in; I put some small notes in the bank to pay off the bills that could not wait. All other material bills I paid in instalments and paid no interest on them; in this way in one and one half years, on the twenty-five hundred dollars I gained in examination of title, interest, commission and other expenses, some four hundred dollars. Had I put a twenty-five hundred dollar deed of trust on my house it might have been there yet, with years of accumulated interest, or it might have wiped out my homestead.

Always use the bank, put your money in it and draw checks for as small amounts as they will permit you.

In drawing the check, make it payable to order, with an indentification mark on the back of it; on the face of the check, over your signature and in parenthesis, in abbreviation form, indicate what the check is for, (int. on note of 220), (on acct. groceries), (1 suit of clothes), (a loan), or any other appropriate memorandum. Always introduce some friend to the bank and have him deposit there,—two or three friends if possible. Let the officers know that you have done this. Never overdraw, and always be punctilious in your dealings with the bank. Take no liberties with its cash. Should you by accident overdraw, immediately replace the amount with a personal explanation.

Now, what good results follow from all this? My answer is, many.

The bank has expert bookkeepers, they count your money and do it accurately, they keep your books and you can thus dispense with one bookkeeper—especially if you make, in pencil, a memorandum opposite each deposit, of the source of it.

The having of a bank account tends to habits of economy and saving, gives you financial standing in the community, and as your bank account and that of your two or three friends swells the gross amount of annual business of the bank, it entitles you to an occasional accommodation when you are most in need of it, at a simple rate of interest, without any commission or chattel mortgage, or broker's usurious rate of interest. You can use one of your friends as a necessary second endorser, or name. I once borrowed one thousand dollars from a small bank, used it ten days, made three hundred dollars out of it, and replaced it.

The check is undisputable proof with the memorandum on it, that that particular debt has been paid. When it is passed in across the counter of the bank the money always passes the other way. It has the stamp of the paying bank on it, and the date, and the paying teller can always be made use of as a living witness if necessary. I once saved the repayment of interest on a debt of two hundred and twenty dollars by the production of an old bank check with memorandum on it, and the payee's name on the back of it. He contended that in a series of years one had been omitted. The check with memorandum in body, and his name on the back of it, was an argument that satisfied him and saved a law-suit. I have a complete chain of checks of twenty-five years' business, and they amount to several thousand. To me they are a connected record of my business for that time and are invaluable in many ways.

Avoid lawsuits. To succeed in court, it is necessary to have a good case, a good judge, a good jury, good witnesses, a good lawyer, and good luck. Even then you have lost good time and may be good temper, and sometimes a good friend. Should your neighbor sue you for your coat give him your vest rather than go to court with him. The wise man of old said to agree with thine adversary quickly on the way to court. Good advice; good now as then. Especially does it behoove a good business man to avoid lawsuits about trifles and with neighbors.

I once had a contentious neighbor come to me and claim I was an inch and a half on his ground. I, without hesitation, authorized him to take up the fence built by me and move it three inches, or even six inches over if he saw fit. He saw that he could get up no lawsuit with me and so let it stand. Being improvident as well as contentious, a short time after he lost his house by deed of trust.

Be persistent in whatever line of business you undertake. Emerson said in one of his inimitable essays, "many efforts and many failures and every now and then a result slipped magically in." A remark I read twenty years ago and have never forgotten.

If you want a horse, or a cow, or a carriage, or any other article, wait till somebody has a good thing to sell and wants the money: be ready with your money and buy with a concession.

It is better to be slow and sure, and thus avoid great losses, than to plunge in even with a chance of making great gains, but with a probability of suffering great losses.

Always have a reasonable ready balance in your bank to take in any good deal that may present itself.

By observing the above rules one may live in a good house provided with all the modern conveniences and comforts, in a good neighborhood—surrounded with good neighbors, send his children to good schools and churches, go on summer travels, have all the good things of this life, and die at last leaving an inheritance to his children, as every good man should. Attention to the rules of private, personal and business economy, would thus reverse the old adage of its being a dismal science and make it a source of constant comfort and pleasure.—*From St. Louis Magazine.*

Our Fashion Letter.

Decidedly, it is no more "a la mode" to wear sleeves of the same material as the garments or the costume. Fashion imperatively demands that they should be different, and to such an extent that tailor made black jackets in *cozcron* or diagonal cloth, are made with sleeves of surah or embroidery. For the rest it is much better to make the sleeves of the same material embroidered in undulations with fine gold or silver cord, sometimes mingled with black, which produces a most charming effect. Large and small jackets, and carricks of all sorts dispute for supremacy. Large jackets are seen resembling some-what the velvet corsage which was spoken of in our last letter. One was of black velvet closed at the neck and open over the waistcoat of black lace. On the hips were placed beautiful pockets of jet. The small back, detached from the narrow sides, formed two tabs slightly overlapping each other and between which was placed a quilling of lace. On the basque and shoulders, were placed ornaments of jet. The sleeves were of black surah draped with a puffed sleeve of black tulle, overlaid with lozenge shaped, velvet-figures, and finished by deep wristbands of velvet embroidered with jet.

There is no greater novelty, for the moment, than these jackets, long or short as the taste of the wearer may dictate, with their large sleeves of tulle of different styles. Many most elegant and lovely varieties of tulle are shown this season among which are chenille tulle, tulle with lozenges of velvet, tulle embroidered with applications of silk gauze, etc,

A jacket just brought out by a fashionable house is of fancy black cloth with embroidery of cut cloth encircled with gold cord. The embroidered fronts, with rolling revers which extend in front to the bottom of the jacket open on a waistcoat of anemone, colored chinacrepe cloth, ornamented with beautiful turquoises surrounded with brilliants. The large full sleeves were finished with deep embroidered cuffs.

With this jacket, was worn a dress of anemone-colored, brocaded silk ornamented with delicate little blue bonnets.

Besides the carricks, which have met with so much favor, there are the classic carricks with their little superimposed capes, the carrick draped on the left shoulder, the carrick with a yoke, and finally the cape *De Thou* extending beyond the waist and made of embroidered cloth. It is gathered, with ample fullness, on a Henri II. cloth collar faced with velvet. On the edge of the fronts, like a facing, is a deep hem of velvet, which is seen when the cape is opened. Ascending half way up the back, is inserted a reversed V. of velvet, and a fragment of the girdle in passementerie marks the waist line on this V. We will endeavor in our next letter to give our readers a model of this beautiful cape.

Dress skirts still continue to be made plain and almost close-fitting in front, taken up slightly over the hips, and laid in large pleats or gathered close in the back.

The colors most in vogue are the greys, violets, blues and blacks.

Entire costumes are seen of blue hunting cloth which, although a little dazzling, excite, in this season of brilliant colors, but little attention.

Pearls are seen in the embroidery used on dresses, in a manner not seen for many years.

For instance: With a robe of black satin having designs of old rose, very light, imagine sleeves of old rose velvet covered with little pearls of cut jet; on the shoulders and bottom of the sleeves three pearls form a rich embroidered design.

On cloth, on silk, in the centre of arabesques of soutache are scattered these cords of little pearls throwing forth thousands of scintillations from the dull arabesques of the mohair galloon.

Of another sort, are the steel nails forming by themselves the only ornamentation of a toilette.

A dress of blue Amazon cloth has a deep band of the same cloth, but of a darker shade, on the skirt shielded at intervals with these steel nails. With this dress was worn a jacket of the style of Louis XIII., very long, open in the back and quite covered with similar steel nails. One must see this costume in order to realize its simplicity and effectiveness of ornamentation.

What woman is not passionately fond of lace, and it is a fondness to be commended for there is nothing that is so becoming to every woman. Of course there are times when it should be worn, and again, times when it should not be worn.

To such of our readers, and no doubt there are many, who have one or more of those delicate, back lace flounces which once played such an important role in "Dame Fashion's" realm, carefully laid aside, we will give a hint or two as to the method in which they may be utilized, and at the same time, be made to display all their beauty and delicate loveliness. A cape of mastic cloth descending to the waist, may be bordered with one of these flounces which should be about a yard deep. It is needless to say that the cape should be richly embroidered with fine black and gold cord. As a carriage wrap it is very graceful. Another way of using these flounces, but in our opinion not so pretty is to place flat on a skirt of old green surah two or more of these flounces, each surmounted by three rows of over-shot satin ribbon.

The parasols this season rival in their way the garniture for hats. They are made of all conceivable materials and for all possible and impossible occasions. Some are in Scotch surah, some in black lace lined with straw colored silks, some in pleated flounces of fancy tulle overlapping each other, and others still in plainer materials. Rustic handles of all sorts and medium length are those in greatest favor.

Among the most elegant parasols, are those of white silk with one or more of the 9 spaces ornamented with medallions of rich lace, or designs such as palms, butterflies, etc, the ribs terminating in round or square ornaments of ivory delicately carved. Some are covered with real, duchess lace costing what would seem to some people a small fortune. That the flowers are not all reserved for the hats, is proved by the parasols. Many of them are ornamented with garlands of these graceful beauties. One, which called forth words as well as looks of admiration for its delicacy of beauty, was draped with white tulle while a border of fine grass encircled the ferrule on top also the outer edge. The handles of these parasols were of mother of pearl, silver with repousse' work and handsomely carved ivory.

FELICE LESLIE.

Popular Entertainments.

Somebody was saying the other day that Mrs. O. B. Bunce is the only woman in New York who would be capable of holding a "salon." This is the time of year when the salon idea always revives. In Lent, for lack of amusement, we fall back on the alleged conversazione. Mrs. Bunce is credited with a peculiar tact in bringing together people who are congenial. More than this, she keeps a conscientious watch on her guests, and if a man and a woman show symptoms of tiring of one another's company, she provides them expeditiously with other partners. In this way a kind of progressive conversation party is maintained the entire evening. The same devotion to duty on the part of a less tactful woman sometimes results disastrously. The idea that a periodic shaking up is good for a drawing room having once taken full possession of a hostess, adieu to comfort for that evening. One dares not for an instant cease talking lest the quick eyes of the mistress spy out the lapse, and, presto! the brilliant sentence you were evolving is so much brain action wasted, for the man you were about to spring it on is whisked one way and you are spirited another, and the two of you are set down in opposite corners to look over at one another disconsolately and begin again the painful flashing of fire works in a fog of strangers. There is good conversation always at the Gilders' and in Miss Kate Sanborn's circle.

MISS CORSON, by the bye, who does not live a hundred miles from the Brevoort House, is a very interesting woman, apart from her culinary equipment and celebrity. Those who do not know her presuppose that her conversation is limited to boil and roast, whereas I should say that the kitchen is only an incident in her discourse. She is a somewhat leisurly but very intelligent talker, capable of bearing the greater portion of a conversation, and even willing to do so should there be a lack of spontaneous expression on the other side. She is something of an invalid, suffering greatly at times, and has acquired from physicians a great deal of that hygienic knowledge which appears in her books. She has recently become the editor of a periodical published in Boston once a month, and which will devote itself to the interests of women, have a department for children, and advocate practical education—that kind of education which makes much of manual training, a feature that is steadily on the increase, particularly in the West.

—The Monmouth racing rules are in type and will soon be ready for distribution.

HORSE NOTES.

—The auction pooling at the Louisville Hotel has been brisker and heavier than at any time in several years.

—It is no secret among racing men that the Dwyer 2-year-olds of '90 are almost as great a failure as last year's lot.

—There will be a summer meeting at Belmont Course July 15 to 18, the week following the Point Breeze meeting.

—On the opening day at Brooklyn Littlefield and Bergen were suspended for the week and McCarthy for the meeting.

—W. C. Daly's Best Boy, who a few weeks since was a speedy colt, is being rapidly reduced to the outlines of a skeleton.

—Spokane is now virtually out of the Suburban, as his recent illness at Louisville will throw him out of training for some time.

—The new one-mile rule proved a decided failure at Lexington, for the fields in the all-aged events were more meagre than ever.

—Astoria's colt by Lord Russell lived only a few days. David Bonner has sold the youngster before it was foaled for $1000.

—Eighteen of the nineteen subscribers to the Detroit $10,000 Merchants and Manufacturers' stake have made second payment.

—The Hankins-Kiley Leigh combination lost $4,000 on Robespierre in the Derby. Ed Corrigan did not back Riley to any great extent.

—Michael Dwyer is greatly improved in bodily health, and is beginning once more to take that keen interest in the sport for which he is noted.

—Mr. Belmont's Her Highness is a long strider and gets over the ground with remarkable ease. At a mile it will take a pretty good one to beat her.

—At Marshall, Mo., on May 20, a broodmare belonging to William Barnes, of that city, dropped three colts. They are all alive and well, and, though small, are perfectly formed.

—A meeting of the Board of Stewards of the Grand Trotting Circuit will be held at the office of the Rochester Driving Park, Rochester, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 10, at 11 A. M.

—A Montana paper contradicts the report that Yolo Maid has hurt herself, and that Favonia is ill, and declares that the horses on Marcus Daly's ranches are generally in prime condition.

—The colt Jess Armstrong, a 3-year-old by Glengawy, dam Myrtle broke his right foreleg recently at St. Louis. The owner has decided to have the leg amputated and save the colt for the stud. An artificial leg of some kind will be made for him.

—Jim McLaughlin, the well-known jockey, and who is now training Mr. P. Lorillard's horses, will in all probability be seen in the saddle soon. He has been seen reducing at Brooklyn.

—Trainer McCarthy brings the Brookdale lot to the post in great shape, and the "all black" will do to follow. The Uncas-Necromancy colt is a sturdy, robust fellow and should go to the front before long.

—Mr. Withers has twenty-six yearlings and they are all so good that he says he don't know which twelve to retain. When he consults his employes as to selections, the result is that all are selected as the best.

—The drivers at the Point Breeze meeting wore numbers on their arms corresponding with the numbers of their horses on the programme. The also wore the usual colored caps and jackets, and as a result it was easy to pick out the horses.

—Starter Caldwell says he held the flag 220 days in 1889, and expects to make the number even 300 this year. It would have seemed a crazy prediction to make ten years ago had anybody said that a starter would receive $30,000 for his services in one year.

—The following surprising notice has been posted up at the Gravesend race track: "Notice.—Any person on or off the race track using language detrimental to the interest of racing, such as asserting that a horse has been pulled, or that a race has been fixed, will be promptly ruled off the grounds of this club unless he can substantiate his assertion. By order of the Executive Committee."

—A new feature has been added to the Westchester course in the shape of a weighing-house. It is located in the paddock just inside the gate leading to the course, and is made of glass. It is square and barely eight feet in width, by the same depth, consequently it will allow only the clerk of the scales and the jockey, owing to its limited dimensions. It will keep out loafers and touts, but is likely to prove rather warm for the clerk of the scales.

—It is said that Ed Corrigan will send Riley, the Kentucky Derby winner, to Westchester to take part in the coming meeting. The colt is in the Bowlingbrook stakes (handicap), for 3-year-olds, to be run on June 7, in which he has 118 pounds; Cayuga, 123 pounds; Chaos, 119 pounds; Devotee, 118 pounds. The stake will be worth about $6000 to the winner. On June 12 he is in the Trial stakes, for 3 year-olds, one mile and a quarter, in which he has 5 pounds penalty, and which will be worth about $5000 to the winner. On June 14 he is in the Westchester cup, for all ages, one mile and a half, worth about $4000 to the winner.

—T. B. Merry has purchased in Australia for L. J. Rose, of the Rosemeade Stud, Los Angeles, Cal., two mares, sisters of the renowned mare Mitrailleuse, called Lady Alice and Ricochet, both by Musket, dam Erycina. He has also purchased Elsie, by Grand Flaneur, dam Daughter of the Regiment; Hester, by Derby, dam Millicent; Princess Royal, by Goldsborough, dam Queen's Head, and Phœbe Marks, by Kingsborough, dam Lady Audley. Mr. Merry has made arrangements to breed some of the mares to Malua, the Melbourne cup winner of 1884. He tried to buy Dunlop, who won the cup in 1887, but he is leased. The mares will be brought to California during the summer.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JUNE 5.

WHERE IS THE RACKET?

Is a question often asked by persons not acquainted in Bellefonte. Do you come via. L. & T., B. E. V., or B. R. Railroads, go up High Street about 2½ squares to the Diamond; turn to the *left*; pass 1st Nat. Bank, Montgomery's Clothing House, Erhard & Co., grocers, and next you find "The Racket," being the middle room of Crider's Exchange the largest and most noticable building in the town. If you can't find it ask the first boy you come to, they are our especial friends, they say, "There is no flies on The Racket."

And they know.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEN SPIGELMYET, Jr.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Mrs. Witmer Wolfe is visiting in Mercersburg, Pa.

——There is a few cents drop in the grain market again.

——Col. J. L. Spangler and wife were in this town Saturday.

— On Monday, while at play, a little son of Wm. Sandoe broke an arm.

——Sheriff Condo was in town Monday, and is as good looking as any of 'em.

——Chas. Meyer clerking in M'Farlane's store Bellefonte, spent Sunday at home.

——A little lady arrived at the home of tailor Wm. Sandoe on Tuesday evening.

——Prof. Rothrock is lone and forsaken, his wife and baby gone off on a visit.

——Mr. Joseph Gates, of Pine Grove Mills, was a caller at this office on Wednesday.

——Mrs. Joseph Klechner, formerly of Coburn, died a few days ago, from a stroke of palsy.

——Had warm and summerlike weather end of last and first few days of this week and no rain.

——Hard surface is now the complaint of farmers; the crust of the earth is so hard as to hinder the coming up of corn.

——Wilson Fleming and Candidate John Noll, of Bellefonte, were in town Monday evening attending Massonic lodge.

——The wife of Simon Wolf, of Sugar valley, died on Friday last, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wolf, of our town, attended the funeral on Sabbath last.

——Bellefonte had a fire on Wednesday morning about 3 o'clock. A confectionary opposite court house was ablaze, but was extinguished. Loss about $500.

——A Philadelphia girl wears a nightgown that costs $48, says an exchange, yet she may not be near as sweet as some that wear a similar garment costing only 48 cents.

——Farmers put in good work five days last week Tuesday to Saturday, there having been no rain. Cornplanting was attended to, and some finished up that part of the work.

——Bro. Hershey, the itinerant missionary and poet, whose field is the North American continent and Ontario, was in town this week, to lecture and sell his poems and do good generally. He delivered a theological discourse in the public sduare.

——A Gallitzen man recently brought a pair of mules in Clearfield county for $140 and discovered while taking them home that one of them had a plaster, paris hoof—the false work coming off and sticking in the mud. He returned the mules and demanded his money back, but he didn't get it.

——While Forepaugh's show was at Bellefonte, a policeman found it necessary to hit a big unruly negro over the head with his club, which caused the blood to flow freely. A young lady from Pleasant Gap happening to get to the scene at the time, and seeing the blood covered African, was so badly frightened that she took convulsions and has not yet recovered.

——On Wednesday of last week Mr. B. C. Groninger, of Turbett township, Juniata county, was bitten on the hand by a copperhead snake. He was engaged in the erection of a post and rail fence at the time the accident befel him. By the prompt application venom was neutralized to some extent, although the hand and arm became much swollen, and the whole of the hand and arm having turned black and blue, and fears are entertained as to the result of the bite which may eventually terminate in blood poisoning.

Decoration.

Decoration ceremonies were held in all parts of the county, last Saturday, in honor of the fallen heroes, who gave their lives for their country. The different Posts had charge of the ceremonies, and were joined by citizens and Sabbath schools. The day was quite fine, which was unusual as rain and storm interfered with the ceremonies of the day the past few years.

Aaronsburg, Millheim, Rebersburg, Spring Mills, Potters Mills, Centre Hall, Bellefonte, Philipsburg, and other localities observed the day.

In our town the ceremony took place at 6 p. m., when the parade, consisting of the Post G. A. R., Centre Hall band, Potters Mills drum corps, the different Sabbath schools and citizens, formed in line at the lower end of town, and marched to the cemetery, Dr. Wm. A. Jacobs acting as marshal. After all the graves of soldiers were strewn with flowers, an address was delivered by Rev. W. E. Fischer, which was attentively listened to, and truly pronounced by all as one of the ablest yet delivered here—full of patriotic sentiment eloquently expressed.

At Philipsburg, D. F. Fortney, esq, was the orator, and delivered a fine oration. Mr. Fortney is a ready, pleasant and eloquent talker, and did full justice to the occasion.

Johnstown's Anniversary.

There were sad ceremonies at Johnstown, on Saturday. Memorial services in commemoration of the flood were held at Grandview cemetery. The Mystic Chain had a service in the evening. Memorial services were held in many of the churches and in all of them reference was made to the great disaster in the sermon. At the service in behalf of the Knights of Pythias in the M. E. church every member was present.

The anniversary exercises of the Y. M. C. A. in the afternoon were particularly impressive as so many of the former leading members had been drowned. On account of the failure to have the day properly observed on the anniversary of the flood a movement is on foot to combine hereafter the memorial exercises with the regular Decoration day exercises. It is believed on account of the two days coming so close together neither will be properly observed. The observances to-day were much more impressive than those of yesterday.

Marriage Licenses Granted.

Following is the list of marriage licenses issued during the past week:

H. A. Sampsel, of Pleasant Gap, Pa. and Martha E. Hunter, of Spring twp.

Wallace S. Karsteter, of Millheim, Pa., and Florence Alters, of same place.

William B. Humpton, of Kylertown, and Mertie B. Records, of same place.

John Gabor, of Bellefonte Pa. and Susan Drobig, (both Hungarians) of same place.

Stephen Yoderick, of Potter township and Maey Ceseor, same place.

Lawrence C. Bruner, of Brockfort, Elk Co. Pa. and Annie B. Kline, of Philipsburg.

A. J. Hockman, of Hublersburg, and Alice Brumgard, of Zion.

Robert L. Scott, of Philipsburg, and Myra S. Hensbey, of same place.

Charles W. Tripple, of Bellefonte, and Lida L. Fury, of same place.

County Highways to be Inspected.

During the month of August a very general inspection of county highways will be made by the State Road Commission. This is the beginning of a very proper public movement, in the interest of a purpose heretofore neglected in many parts of Pennsylvania, because mismanaged. By a system of "working out" road taxes and by the loose manner in which such work has always been done. County highways have really never received the attention which the laws on the subject intended they should be assured. It is the purpose of the State Road Commission to inspect all the highways over a certain rout to be pursued, and then report their condition as evidence of the working of the road laws.

Deaths.

Ex-judge Diven died at his home, at Hublersburg, on Saturday last. He had been ill for a number of years. He served one term as associate judge of this county about 18 years ago.

Mrs. Minnie Musser, died near Bellefonte, on last Sunday, of typhoid fever. She was a daughter of David Rhinesmith, farmerly of near this place, and had many friends here.

Fire at Lemont.

On Tuesday night last, about 12 o'clock the grain house and coal sheds of John I. Thompson were entirely destroyed by fire. The loss of grain, impliments and coal, is complete and will foot up near $4,000, on which there is an insurance of $1,820. The origin of the fire is not known.

——Light and heavy flynets from $1.60 up.—Boozer Bros.

——Nice dress goods 8 to 10 cents per yard. C. P. Long.

— Mens' shirts 33 cents, were 50, mens white shirts 49 cents, was 90. C. P. Long.

— Big stock of new suits, for spring at Lewins, head quarters for low prices and genuine goods—no shoddy or auction stock. The Philadelphia Branch always leads.

Local Briefs

——Flynets, any quality and price at Boozer Bros.

——Mrs. Odenkirk has put a new roof on her residence.

——Light and heavy flynets from $1.60 up.—Boozer Bros.

——Mrs. Flora Bairfoot has gone to Hanover for a few week's visit.

——Boozer Bros. have received a large lot of flynets light and heavy.

——Orris McCormick, who is farming in Penn township was in town Saturday.

——Wool Wanted at Penns valley bargain store. C. P. Long.

——Street commissioner Dauberman is rapidly pushing the new street into condition.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing store opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

——Ice cream served every Saturday afternoon and evening during the season. G. O. Benner.

——Sheriff John Noll was in town Monday evening shaking hands with old friends and trying to gain as many new ones as possible.

——Rabbits sport on the streets of Centre Hall, occasionally and when the youngsters get an eye on 'em then the cotton tails know it's time to git.

——Henry Fry, of Williamsport, intends to return to good old Penns valley, he writes us, in order to put in a hand at hay making and harvesting.

——Lost.——Between the Old Fort and Centre Hall, a good 19ft. cable chain. Finder will please return same to A. P. Luse, Centre Hall planing mill.

——A horse which Boozer brothers purchased last week for their livery, died on Tuesday. That was not a paying investment and we are sorry for the loss they sustain.

——The elegant new shoe store, of M Gillam, in the Crider Block, Bellefonte should be visited to see his stock and variety of boots and shoes for all age and sexes.

——Samuel Frank, of Miles, has announced as a candidate for commissioner. Mr. Frank, some years ago was associate judge, and is a highly respected citizen and an old line Democrat.

——Lewins makes suits to order, parties can select their own goods from samples. Satisfaction guaranteed in all respects, and at prices 25 per cent lower than elsewhere.

——Michael Bollinger, of Ohio, accompanied by his wife, is in our valley, visiting friends. Mr. Bollinger left Aaronsburg about 34 years ago, and this is his first return. He is an uncle of Mrs. W. W. Spangler, of near Potters Mills.

——Lewins is putting out new suits like hot cakes. Everybody wants them because they are so cheap and well made out of the best goods. He takes your measure and will make a suit to order if desired.

——Joseph Kuhn, of Linden Hall, has a few more questions to answer, since last week, for the census enumerator—because its twins, a little boy and a little girl, and it's just four cents in the pocket of the census taker too.

——Jacob Meese and son William of Tusseyville, were pleasant callers at the office. Mr. Meese has moved his saw mill into Wm. Runkles timber tract and will soon begin operations. He has several hundred thousand feet of lumber to work out in the tract.

——Lewins is piling up sprin clothing, all new stock, for men and boys. He has the largest and best assortment in Bellefonte and at prices that none can compete. Suits made to order, by one of best tailors in the state, and perfect fits guaranteed.

——We were shown a paper from Missoula, Mon., in which an account of a ball game is given, that Ike Harpster played in, and did as usual fine catching, and his side won. Ike is a fine player and was not long in being put on their team.

——Have you been to A. C. Mingle's shoe store in the Brockerhoff house block? Never miss going there when at Bellefonte, he always has something new and offers none but genuine goods, which he warrants. For low prices in boots and shoes Mingle's is the place.

——Mr. Rogers and wife, of Washington, formerly Miss Amanda Krumbine, of this place, arrived here last week for a visit to her father. Mrs. Rogers had been visiting in Washington for some months and was recently married to the gentleman.

——Musser's new shoe store, in the Brockerhoff House row, is now open and ready for the patronage of the public, which they flatter themselves they can suit as to prices, style and quality of goods, having unpacked the finest and best assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, &c., ever seen in this county. Call and see them—buy or not.

——James Goodhart, of Lewistown, accompanied by his brother George, paid our sanctum a visit, and never was there more Democracy in the same space. James is getting to look finer and more portly, as he gets older, and he is not, by any means, an old man yet—and with all his good looks he is as pleasant a gentleman as you can meet with. He is one of Lewistown's most esteemed and successful merchants. Mrs. Goodhart and child, are also here, to remain awhile while Mr. Goodhart has returned to his home at Lewistown.

Johnstown Flood Suit.

The case of Farney T. Tarbell against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was taken up before Judge White in Common Plaes Court on Monday. Most of the morning was devoted to the selection of the jury, after which a recess was taken until 11 o'clock, when judge, jury, attorneys and court officers boarded a special train at the Union Station for Conemaugh Junction.

This is the first case to come to trial arising out of the Johnstown disaster of a year ago. Mr. Tarbell, then a resident of Cleveland, bought tickets from that city to Tyrone, Pa. He gave these tickets to his wife and three children, and on the morning of May 30, saw them start upon their journey. The family was upon the train which reached Conemaugh Junction some time previous to the flood and was washed away by the torrent. Mrs. Tarbell and childre nwere all drowned, and their bodies have not yet been recovered.

Suit is brought by the husband to recover $50,000. He claims that the company was negligent in not removing the train to aplace of safety. It is alleged the company and its agents upon the train had six hours' notice of the impending danger and held the train at Conemaugh that time before the accident occurred in which Mrs. Tarbell and her children lost their lives.

The trial of the case will probably last over a week, and each side will probably have at least 100 witnesses and it is thoubgt that after a personal inspection of the scene of the disaster the jurors would be enabled to get a much clearer comprehension of the testimony. The present is a test case and upon its conclusion are hanging numerous actions of a like nature.

Of Interest to School Boards.

School boards should bear in mind that the new law requires the President of each board, before transmitting his report to the County Superintendent at the close of the school year, to make oath to the effect that the schools of the district have been kept open for the full period of six months, that no school has been kept open on Saturday or a legal holiday, and that no one has been employed to teach who did not hold a valid certificate from the County Superintendent. Without the oath as mentioned the State appropriation would be withheld, but the school boards can not make the oath if the law has not been complied with.

A Question of Law.

A good deal of excitement has been caused among creamery and dairy people and farmers' wives, who use the coloring material in their butter, by the remarkable decision of Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller, that on all butter that is colored artificially an internal revenue tax of two cents a pound must be paid. The Commissioner decides that the use of annato and other coloring matter is a fraud because it makes the butter appear to be of a better quality than it really is. The question is, will the Courts sustain the Commissioner's decision.

——Largest stock of clothing in Pennsvalley, have received 90 new suits and they must be sold in 15 days, come for bargains. C. P. Long.

——A Clergyman recently said you can always get ten good Christians to sympathize with the suffering people on the other side of the globe where you can get one to sympathize with the suffering people in your own parish.

——Garis has commenced work on the wall for Foreman's new house. Next he will put up the wall for a new stable on Will Runkle's lots, Mr. Runkle will afterwards erect a new dwelling. Thus the lower section of town keeps filling up.

——Lock Haven would like to have a show. Can't some manager accommodate them.—*Bellefonte News.*

Why yes, take Henderson, Decker and Jim Fiedler down for a show.

——The Patrons of Husbandry are falling into line on behalf of woman suffrage. The county meeting which was held at Juniata Wednesday and Thursday, passed a resolution declaring that taxation without representation is tyranny, and demanding the ballot for woman.

——At Sunbury on Saturday, United States Marshal Barring, of Wilkesbarre caused the arrest yesterday of Richard Falk, a noted counterfeiter and swindler, who for the past year has been swindling the people in this vicinity. In default of $2.500 bail United States Commissioner McDevitt sent him to jail to await trial.

Farmers Mills.

Harvey Rossman and wife are spending the summer at Johnstown, earning big wages.

Miss Cora Rute, of Union county, who was visiting friends here, returned home recently, her grandma, Mrs. Eve Stover accompanied her.

Will Luse, now of Tyrone, paid this vicinity a visit recently and treated his best girl to a buggy ride.

Geo. Armbruster, who is working on a lumber job at Gardner's Heights, was home recently to see after the wants of his family.

A good many colts died about here this spring.

Two Mills Co. taxation sounds far more plausible now than it will a year or two hence.

Owing to the dull times, scarcity of labor and low wages, most of our laborers and mechanics have gone to other places to work, where men can afford to pay better wages.

The nice weather last week permitted the long delayed corn planting to be completed, and many are now busy cultivating their early planting. By all indications we will have an abundant hay crop here.

WM. WOLF & SON.

Ginghams, Challis, Satines, Lawns, etc., are now in order, no more wool dresses for comfort, and our stock will afford you a better idea of styles than any in this valley. Don't buy elsewhere until you see ours, then if you are convinced of the untruthfulness of this assertion, we must "give up." Our stock is as near complete in General Merchandise as you will find in a day's travel, so dont miss seeing it before you buy what really is not what you want. *Prices always right.*

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!

To the People of Bellefonte and Vicinity:

THE UNION CLOTHING CO. has rented the store, formerly occupied by Mingle's Shoe Store, in Brockerhoff House Block, and stocked the same with a full and complete line of the finest

Ready-Made Clothing

evor brought to your town, and a fine line of

Gent's :-: Furnishing :-: Goods

that will astonish the natives.

REMEMBER that we are here to stay and every article bought from us is guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

REMEMBER that we manufacture some of our own goods, and, when we buy, we buy in big quantities to supply all our stores throughout the country, for that reason nobody can compete with us.

UNION CLOTHING STORE,

One Price Clothiers, Hatters and Gents' Furnishers,

BROCKERHOFE HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE.

THOSE double tipped fingered Gloves for ladies are here. Black velvet Ribbon, satin backs, are very scarce on account of being so stylish; we have them. Gold and Silver Cord. Our 40 in. Striped Flannel for coats and cloaks is beautiful at, 50c., all wool. We will surprise you with a 40 in. Silk Warp Henrietta at $1.00, always and oftener asked $1.40 by others. $1.00 not 99c.

20 pieces more Challi, even prettier styles than before,

In a few days Black Net, all silk, at $1.00

Our 50 in. Lace, at $1.90; 4 yards for waist; and all is simply more than a person can believe until they see it. Ordinary width takes 6 to 7 yards. Above width 4 yards is all.

We have a black bracelet, a pair of spectacles, and a pocket-book for some one to claim; were found in the store lately. Some one is short the above things.

GARMANS.

Bellefonte.

NOTICE.—BY ORDER OF THE FISH Commissioners of Pennsylvania we have put into Sinking Creek from Kerlin's up in Potter township, brook trout, and any person found fishing in these streams for a period of three years from date will be prosecuted and dealt with according to law.

William Moyer.
P. S. Jordeu'
Tusseyville. Pa.

100,000 FEET OF HEMLOCK, SUGAR MAPLE, white pine and walnut lumber, boards &c for sale at Tusseyville.

W. H. Runkle.

5 jun 4 t

——On Friday about noon the usual amount of blasts were about to be put off in Collin's stone quarries. The fuse had been lighted and the men had all gone under cover. The blasts exploded and the jar of same loosened a large rock weighing hundreds of pounds which fell a distance of many feet striking Patrick Dillion, mine boss, on the head and cutting it in two as clean as if done with a knife. Death, of course was instantaneous. Mr. Dillion was a single man, having never married. He is the very same man who was almost killed on a previous occasion in the same quarry.—*News.*

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the World there is but One Cure, Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today think they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O. oct19y

Notice.

Lee and Arney wish to inform the public that they are now ready to contract for all kinds of Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging, Oil Finishing, etc. Prices reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed.

LEE & ARNEY,
Centre Hall,

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL Estate.—The undersigned, executor of estate of John Goodhart, late of Gregg Township, dec'd., offers at private sale the following described real estate, situated about 2 miles west of Spring Mills, Pa., a

o——o FINE FARM o——o

Bounded by lands of Wood's Heirs, John Grove, James D. Wilson's Heirs, Mrs. M. A. Ross, Michael Tibbens, and others, containing

—— 82 ACRES AND 62 PERCHES. ——

Thereon erected a good Dwelling House, Bank Barn, Boggy shed, and all necessary outbuildings all of which are in good repair. There is a good young orchard of the choicest fruit on this farm. A good cistern at the house, and also a cistern at the barn. 73 acres of the above farm are cleared and enclosed with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered with Hemlock. Persons desiring to purchase will find this farm beautifully located, being near the L. & T. R. R., near churches, post office, grist mill, stores, etc. Climate healthy.

For terms apply to

WILLIAM GOODHART,
206t Executor, Farmers Mills, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Elizabeth Snyder, dec'd., late of Potter twp., having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES A. OTT,
216t Executor.

——75 cents will buy as many new goods as $1.00 will old stock, come to Pennsvalley bargain store where new goods are always kept. C. P. Long.

——Great reductions on all kinds of merchandise. C. P. Long.

——New lot of clothing. C. P. Long.

——Pennsvalley bargain store pays 12 cents for eggs. C. P. Long.

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